CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

11020 Sun Center Drive, #200 Rancho Cordova, California 95670-6114
Phone (916) 464-3291 • Fax (916) 464-4645
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley

ORDER R5-2012-XXXX
NPDES NO. CA0085201

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF ANGELS CITY OF ANGELS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT CALAVERAS COUNTY

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	City of Angels
Name of Facility	City of Angels Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	3000 Centennial Road
	Angels Camp, CA 95222
	Calaveras County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

The discharge by the City of Angels from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Tertiary Treated Effluent	38º 03' 20" N	120º 32' 33" W	Angels Creek

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	**<Adoption Date>**
This Order shall become effective on:	**<Effective Date>**
This Order shall expire on:	**<Expiration Date>**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	**<180 days prior to the Order expiration date OR insert date>**

I, **Pamela C. Creedon**, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on **<Adoption Date>**.

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Pamela C. Creedon, Executive Officer

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Attachments

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	City of Angels
Name of Facility	City of Angels Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	3000 Centennial Road
	Angels Camp, CA 95222
	Calaveras County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Garett Walker, Supervisor, (209) 736-2412
Mailing Address	584 S. Main St, P.O. Box 667, Angels Camp, CA 95222
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Facility Design Flow	0.6 million gallons per day (MGD), average dry weather flow 1.9 MGD peak wet weather flow

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (hereinafter Central Valley Water Board), finds:

A. Background. The City of Angels (hereinafter Discharger) was previously discharging pursuant to Order R5-2007-0031-01 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0085201. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated 31 October 2011, and applied for a NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 1.9 MGD of treated wastewater from the City of Angels Wastewater Treatment Plant, hereinafter Facility. The application was deemed complete on 27 January 2012.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. Facility Description. The Discharger owns operates a domestic wastewater treatment facility. The treatment system consists of a headworks, chemical addition, sequencing batch reactors that provide biological treatment with nitrification/denitrification, coagulation and flocculation, filtration, and ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection. Treated wastewater is discharged to a 66 million gallon storage reservoir (Holman Reservoir) where it is used for spray irrigation of 61 acres of pastureland. During the irrigation season, effluent may also be reclaimed on 110 acres of the Greenhorn Creek Golf Course[1]. When wastewater flows exceed the land disposal and storage capacity of the Facility, treated wastewater may be discharged seasonally (15 November – 15 May) from Discharge Point No. 001 (see table on cover page) to Angels Creek, a water of the United States, and a tributary to New Melones Reservoir and the Stanislaus River,

[1] The land discharges are regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Orders 98-098 and Order 98-110.

within the Upper Stanislaus watershed. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

C. Legal Authorities. This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code; commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Central Valley Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through I are also incorporated into this Order.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177.

F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 122.44), require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR Part 133**.** A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet.

G. Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs). Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. This Order contains requirements, expressed as technology equivalence requirements, which are necessary to achieve water quality standards. The Central Valley Water Board has considered the factors listed in Water Code section 13241 in establishing these requirements. The rationale for these requirements, which consist of tertiary treatment or equivalent requirements, is discussed in the Fact Sheet.

40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator

parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

H. Water Quality Control Plans. The Central Valley Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan, Fourth Edition (Revised October 2011)*, for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins (hereinafter Basin Plan) that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan at page II-2.00 states that the "…*beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams*." Table II-1 of the Basin Plan identifies the beneficial uses of certain specific water bodies. The Basin Plan does not specifically identify beneficial uses in Table II-1 for Angels Creek, but does identify present and potential uses for the Stanislaus River at New Melones Reservoir, to which Angels Creek is tributary. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Thus, as discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, beneficial uses applicable to Angels Creek are as follows:

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Angels Creek	Existing uses from Table II-1 of the Basin Plan: Municipal and domestic supply (MUN); Agricultural supply, including irrigation and stock watering (AGR); Hydropower generation (POW); Water contact recreation (REC-1); Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); Cold freshwater habitat (COLD); and Wildlife habitat (WILD). Suitable uses from State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN).

The Basin Plan includes a list of Water Quality Limited Segments (WQLSs), which are defined as "…*those sections of lakes, streams, rivers or other fresh water bodies where water quality does not meet (or is not expected to meet) water quality standards even after the application of appropriate limitations for point sources (40 CFR 130, et seq.)*." The Basin Plan also states, "*Additional treatment beyond minimum federal standards will be imposed on dischargers to WQLSs. Dischargers will be assigned or allocated a maximum allowable load of critical pollutants so that water quality objectives can be met in the segment*." Angels Creek is not listed on the 303(d) list as impaired. New Melones Reservoir is listed on the 303(d) list as impaired for mercury. No TMDLs have been adopted for Angels Creek or New Melones Reservoir.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

I. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). USEPA adopted the NTR on 22 December 1992, and later amended it on 4 May 1995 and 9 November 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR applied in California. On 18 May 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on 13 February 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

J. State Implementation Policy. On 2 March 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on 28 April 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Central Valley Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on 18 May 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on 24 February 2005 that became effective on 13 July 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

K. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements – Not Applicable

L. Alaska Rule. On 30 March 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes. (40 CFR 131.21 and 65 FR 24641 (27 April 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after 30 May 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by 30 May 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

M. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants. This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on flow and percent removal requirements for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and total suspended solids (TSS). The WQBELs consist of restrictions on ammonia, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether, BOD_5, electrical conductivity, nitrate, nitrite, pH, total coliform organisms, and TSS. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order includes effluent limitations for BOD_5, total coliform organisms, and TSS to meet numeric objectives or protect beneficial uses.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38. The scientific procedures

for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on 18 May 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to 30 May 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to 30 May 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "*applicable water quality standards for purposes of the [Clean Water] Act*" pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the technology-based requirements of the CWA and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.

N. Antidegradation Policy. 40 CFR 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Central Valley Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR 131.12 and Resolution No. 68-16.

O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Sections 303(d)(4) and 402(o)(2) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions. Some effluent limitations in this Order are less stringent that those in Order R5-2007-0031-01. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, this relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

P. Endangered Species Act. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

Q. Monitoring and Reporting. 40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Central Valley Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

The technical and monitoring reports in this Order are required in accordance with Water Code section 13267, which states the following in subsection (b)(1), "*In*

conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports."

The Discharger owns and operates the Facility subject to this Order. The monitoring reports required by this Order are necessary to determine compliance with this Order. The need for the monitoring reports is discussed in the Fact Sheet.

R. Standard and Special Provisions. Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR 122.42. The Central Valley Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. Some special provisions require submittal of technical reports. All technical reports are required in accordance with Water Code section 13267. The rationale for the special provisions and need for technical reports required in this Order is provided in the Fact Sheet.

S. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions/requirements in sections VI.A.2.o of this Order are included to implement State law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

T. Notification of Interested Parties. The Central Valley Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

U. Consideration of Public Comment. The Central Valley Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order R5-2007-0031-01 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Discharge of wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in the Findings is prohibited.

B. The by-pass or overflow of wastes to surface waters is prohibited, except as allowed by Federal Standard Provisions I.G. and I.H. (Attachment D).

C. Neither the discharge nor its treatment shall create a nuisance as defined in section 13050 of the Water Code.

D. The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the treatment or disposal, system in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants.

E. The discharge of tertiary treated wastewater at Discharge Point No. 001 is prohibited except from 15 November through 15 May, when the average daily Angels Creek flows are at least 12 MGD and provide a downstream flow ratio of at least 20:1 (Angels Creek flow : effluent) as a daily average.

F. The discharge of tertiary treated wastewater at Discharge Point No. 001 is prohibited when the storage reservoir has more than 20 MG of unused effluent storage capacity.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations when discharging to Angels Creek at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program:

Table 6. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	158	238	317	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	158	238	317	--	--
Priority Pollutants						
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	0.41	--	0.82	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Ammonia Nitrogen Total (as N)	mg/L	4.5	--	13	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	71	--	206	--	--
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	510	--	--	--	--
Nitrate + Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	10	--	--	--	--

[1] Mass-based effluent limitations based on a permitted peak wet weather flow of 1.9 MGD.

b. Percent Removal. The average monthly percent removal of BOD_5 and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

c. Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity. Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:

i. 70%, minimum for any one bioassay; and
ii. 90%, median for any three consecutive bioassays.

d. Total Coliform Organisms. Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed:

i. 2.2 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, as a 7-day median; and
ii. 23 MPN/100 mL, more than once in any 30-day period; and
iii. 240 MPN/100 mL at any time.

e. Flow. The daily average discharge flow shall not exceed 1.9 MGD.

2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

Land Discharge specifications for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-110.

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

Reclamation specifications for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-098 and Order 98-110.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in Angels Creek:

1. **Bacteria.** The fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, to exceed a geometric mean of 200 MPN/100 mL, nor more than 10 percent of the total number of fecal coliform samples taken during any 30-day period to exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.

2. **Biostimulatory Substances.** Water to contain biostimulatory substances which promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

3. **Chemical Constituents.** Chemical constituents to be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

4. **Color.** Discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

5. **Dissolved Oxygen:**

   a. The monthly median of the mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration to fall below 85 percent of saturation in the main water mass;

   b. The 95 percentile dissolved oxygen concentration to fall below 75 percent of saturation; nor

   c. The dissolved oxygen concentration to be reduced below 7.0 mg/L at any time.

6. **Floating Material.** Floating material to be present in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

7. **Oil and Grease.** Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

8. **pH.** The pH to be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.

9. **Pesticides:**

   a. Pesticides to be present, individually or in combination, in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses;

   b. Pesticides to be present in bottom sediments or aquatic life in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses;

   c. Total identifiable persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides to be present in the water column at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods approved by USEPA or the Executive Officer;

   d. Pesticide concentrations to exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies (see State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 CFR 131.12.);

   e. Pesticide concentrations to exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable;

   f. Pesticides to be present in concentration in excess of the maximum contaminant levels set forth in CCR, Title 22, division 4, chapter 15; nor

   g. Thiobencarb to be present in excess of 1.0 µg/L.

10. **Radioactivity:**

    a. Radionuclides to be present in concentrations that are harmful to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

    b. Radionuclides to be present in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Table 64442 of section 64442 and Table 64443 of section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

11. **Suspended Sediments.** The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters to be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

12. **Settleable Substances.** Substances to be present in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

13. **Suspended Material.** Suspended material to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

14. **Taste and Odors.** Taste- or odor-producing substances to be present in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

15. **Temperature.** The natural temperature to be increased by more than 5°F. Compliance to be determined based on the difference in temperature at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002.

16. **Toxicity.** Toxic substances to be present, individually or in combination, in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

17. **Turbidity.**

    a. Shall not exceed 2 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) where natural turbidity is less than 1 NTU;

    b. Shall not increase more than 1 NTU where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs;

    c. Shall not increase more than 20 percent where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs;

    d. Shall not increase more than 10 NTU where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs; nor

    e. Shall not increase more than 10 percent where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs.

B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

Groundwater limitations for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-110.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (federal NPDES standard conditions from 40 CFR Part 122) included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

a. If the Discharger's wastewater treatment plant is publicly owned or subject to regulation by California Public Utilities Commission, it shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade according to Title 23, CCR, division 3, chapter 26.

b. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

i. violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

ii. obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or by failing to disclose fully all relevant facts;

iii. a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and

iv. a material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge.

The causes for modification include:

- *New regulations.* New regulations have been promulgated under section 405(d) of the CWA, or the standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued.

- *Land application plans.* When required by a permit condition to incorporate a land application plan for beneficial reuse of sewage sludge, to revise an existing land application plan, or to add a land application plan.

- *Change in sludge use or disposal practice.* Under 40 CFR 122.62(a)(1), a change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practice is a cause for modification of the permit. It is cause for revocation and reissuance if the Discharger requests or agrees.

The Central Valley Water Board may review and revise this Order at any time upon application of any affected person or the Central Valley Water Board's own motion.

c. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any scheduled compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under section

307(a) of the CWA, or amendments thereto, for a toxic pollutant that is present in the discharge authorized herein, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Central Valley Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards and prohibitions within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified.

d. This Order shall be modified, or alternately revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the CWA, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:

i. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the Order; or

ii. Controls any pollutant limited in the Order.

The Order, as modified or reissued under this paragraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the CWA then applicable.

e. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

f. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse effects to waters of the State or users of those waters resulting from any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order. Reasonable steps shall include such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge or sludge use or disposal.

g. The Discharger shall ensure compliance with any existing or future pretreatment standard promulgated by USEPA under section 307 of the CWA, or amendment thereto, for any discharge to the municipal system.

h. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its content.

i. Safeguard to electric power failure:

i. The Discharger shall provide safeguards to assure that, should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the discharge shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Order.

ii. Upon written request by the Central Valley Water Board, the Discharger shall submit a written description of safeguards. Such safeguards may include alternate power sources, standby generators, retention capacity, operating

procedures, or other means. A description of the safeguards provided shall include an analysis of the frequency, duration, and impact of power failures experienced over the past 5 years on effluent quality and on the capability of the Discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the Order. The adequacy of the safeguards is subject to the approval of the Central Valley Water Board.

iii. Should the treatment works not include safeguards against reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, or should the Central Valley Water Board not approve the existing safeguards, the Discharger shall, within 90 days of having been advised in writing by the Central Valley Water Board that the existing safeguards are inadequate, provide to the Central Valley Water Board and USEPA a schedule of compliance for providing safeguards such that in the event of reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Discharger shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Order. The schedule of compliance shall, upon approval of the Central Valley Water Board, become a condition of this Order.

j. The Discharger, upon written request of the Central Valley Water Board, shall file with the Board a technical report on its preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. This report may be combined with that required under the Central Valley Water Board Standard Provision contained in section VI.A.2.i of this Order.

The technical report shall:

i. Identify the possible sources of spills, leaks, untreated waste by-pass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.

ii. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they became operational.

iii. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule containing interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

The Central Valley Water Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions shall be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the Discharger.

k. A publicly owned treatment works whose waste flow has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when flows will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January, based on the last 3 years' average dry weather flows, peak

wet weather flows and total annual flows, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in 4 years, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by 31 January. A copy of the notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. Within 120 days of the notification, the Discharger shall submit a technical report showing how it will prevent flow volumes from exceeding capacity or how it will increase capacity to handle the larger flows. The Central Valley Water Board may extend the time for submitting the report.

l. The Discharger shall submit technical reports as directed by the Executive Officer. All technical reports required herein that involve planning, investigation, evaluation, or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be prepared by or under the direction of persons registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code, sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1. To demonstrate compliance with Title 16, CCR, sections 415 and 3065, all technical reports must contain a statement of the qualifications of the responsible registered professional(s). As required by these laws, completed technical reports must bear the signature(s) and seal(s) of the registered professional(s) in a manner such that all work can be clearly attributed to the professional responsible for the work.

m. The Central Valley Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

n. For publicly owned treatment works, prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a permanent decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change (Wat. Code §1211.)

o. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily effluent limitation, 1-hour average effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation contained in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by telephone (916) 464-3291 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within 5 days, unless the Central Valley Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall include the information required by the Standard Provision contained in Attachment D section V.E.1. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(i)].

p. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

q. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory and certification requirements in the federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D, section V.B) and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved in writing by the Executive Officer.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. Conditions that necessitate a major modification of a permit are described in 40 CFR 122.62, including, but not limited to:

i. If new or amended applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, this permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with the new or amended standards.

ii. When new information, that was not available at the time of permit issuance, would have justified different permit conditions at the time of issuance.

b. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

c. Whole Effluent Toxicity. As a result of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), this Order may be reopened to include a chronic toxicity limitation, a new acute toxicity limitation, and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE.

Additionally, if the State Water Board revises the SIP's toxicity control provisions that would require the establishment of numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitations, this Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitation based on the new provisions. Additionally, if results of the chronic toxicity monitoring trigger study demonstrate the Discharger can meet a more stringent numeric monitoring trigger, this Order may be reopened to include a more stringent numeric monitoring trigger for chronic toxicity.

d. Water Effects Ratios (WER) and Metal Translators. A default WER of 1.0 has been used in this Order for calculating criteria for applicable priority and non-priority pollutant inorganic constituents. In addition, default dissolved-to-total metal translators have been used to convert water quality objectives from dissolved to total recoverable when developing criteria for select metals. If the Discharger performs studies to determine site-specific WERs and/or site-specific dissolved-to-total metal translators, this Order may be reopened to modify the effluent limitations for the applicable inorganic constituents.

e. Aluminum Study. If, after the review of the aluminum study, it is determined that the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable water quality objective for aluminum, this Order may be reopened to establish effluent limitations for aluminum.

f. Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Operating Specifications. The UV specifications in this Order are based on National Water Research Institute (NWRI) guidelines. If the Discharger conducts a site-specific UV Engineering study that identifies site-specific UV operating specifications that will achieve the virus inactivation equivalent to Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water, this Order may be reopened to modify the UV specifications.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity. For compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E, section V). Furthermore, this Provision requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge exhibits toxicity, as described in subsection ii below, the Discharger is required to initiate a TRE in accordance with an approved TRE Workplan, and take actions to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent recurrence of toxicity. A TRE is a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process to identify the source(s) of toxicity and the effective control measures for effluent toxicity. TREs are designed to identify the causative agents and sources of effluent toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of the toxicity control options, and confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity. This Provision includes requirements for the Discharger to develop and submit a TRE Workplan and includes procedures for accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring and TRE initiation.

i. Accelerated Monitoring and TRE Initiation. When the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is exceeded during regular chronic toxicity monitoring, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring as required in the Accelerated Monitoring Specifications. The Discharger shall initiate a TRE to address effluent toxicity if any WET testing results exceed the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring. Accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation are not required in the event of results exceeding the numeric monitoring trigger for chronic toxicity tests conducted in accordance with the chronic toxicity monitoring trigger study in section VI.C.2.b when a discharge to Angels Creek is not occurring.

ii. Numeric Toxicity Monitoring Trigger. The numeric toxicity monitoring trigger to initiate a TRE is > **16 TU_C** (where TU_C = 100/NOEC). The monitoring trigger is not an effluent limitation; it is the toxicity threshold at which the Discharger is required to begin accelerated monitoring and initiate a TRE when the effluent exhibits toxicity.

iii. Accelerated Monitoring Specifications. If the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is exceeded during regular chronic toxicity testing, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring within 14 days of notification by the laboratory of the exceedance. Accelerated monitoring shall consist of four (4) chronic toxicity tests conducted once every 2 weeks using the species that exhibited toxicity. The following protocol shall be used for accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation:

(a) If the results of four (4) consecutive accelerated monitoring tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger, the Discharger may cease accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring. However, notwithstanding the accelerated monitoring results, if there is evidence of effluent toxicity, the Executive Officer may require that the Discharger initiate a TRE.

(b) If the source(s) of the toxicity is easily identified (e.g., temporary plant upset), the Discharger shall make necessary corrections to the facility and shall continue accelerated monitoring until four (4) consecutive accelerated tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger. Upon confirmation that the effluent toxicity has been removed, the Discharger may cease accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring.

(c) If the result of any accelerated toxicity test exceeds the monitoring trigger, the Discharger shall cease accelerated monitoring and begin a TRE to investigate the cause(s) of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. Within thirty (30) days of notification by the laboratory of any test result exceeding the monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Action Plan to the Central Valley Water Board including, at minimum:

(1) Specific actions the Discharger will take to investigate and identify the cause(s) of toxicity, including a TRE WET monitoring schedule;

(2) Specific actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

(3) A schedule for these actions.

Within sixty (60) days of notification by the laboratory of the test results, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board a TRE Workplan for approval by the Executive Officer. The TRE Workplan shall outline the procedures for identifying the source(s) of, and reducing or eliminating effluent toxicity. The TRE Workplan must be developed in accordance with USEPA guidance[1].

b. Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Trigger Study. This Order allows a dilution credit for chronic whole effluent toxicity (WET) resulting in a numeric toxicity monitoring trigger of 16 TUc. Additional chronic WET data is needed to evaluate the performance of the Facility. In addition to annual three species chronic toxicity testing required when discharging to Angels Creek, in accordance with Section V.B of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E), the Discharger shall perform a study to determine the presence of chronic toxicity in the effluent. The study shall be conducted as follows:

Task	Compliance Date
i. Conduct four (4) chronic whole effluent toxicity monitoring events at EFF-001. Monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with Section V.B of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).[1] At the time of chronic WET testing, the effluent shall also be monitored for ammonia (as N), total recoverable copper, total recoverable lead, total recoverable zinc, pH, temperature, and hardness (as $CaCO_3$).	**1st event: 15 November 2012 to 31 January 2013, 2nd event: 1 February 2013 to 15 May 2013, 3rd event: 15 November 2013 to 31 January 2014, 4th event: 1 February 2014 to 15 May 2014**
ii. Submit Chronic Toxicity Study results	**1 August 2014**

[1] For testing completed in accordance with this study while discharges to Angels Creek are not occurring, accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation are not required in the event of chronic toxicity test results that exceed the numeric monitoring trigger of 16 TUc.

[1] See the Fact Sheet (Attachment F section VII.B.2.a.) for a list of USEPA guidance documents that must be considered in development of the TRE Workplan.

c. Aluminum Study. The Discharger shall conduct a study to determine the presence of aluminum in the effluent and receiving water. The study shall also evaluate pH, temperature, and hardness in the effluent and receiving water to determine the appropriate water quality criteria for aluminum.

Task		Compliance Date
i.	Conduct monthly effluent and receiving water monitoring for aluminum, pH, temperature, and hardness (as $CaCO_3$) from January through April 2013, in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Tables E-3 and E-6.	**January, February, March, and April 2013**
iii.	Submit monitoring results and accompanying laboratory sheets	**1 July 2013**

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Salinity and Chemical Additives Evaluation and Minimization Plan. The Discharger shall update and continue to implement a salinity evaluation and minimization plan to identify and address sources of salinity and other chemicals used in the treatment process. The plan shall be updated and submitted to the Central Valley Water Board within 9 months of the effective date of this Order.

The Salinity and Chemical Additives Evaluation and Minimization Plan shall include an evaluation that identifies and quantifies chemical additives necessary for the proper operation and treatment of the Facility (e.g., calcium hydroxide for alkalinity control, polymer addition for filter performance, etc.). The Plan shall evaluate and implement feasible methods for reducing the amount of chemical additives that increase the salinity and other constituent concentrations or levels in the discharge, while still providing adequate treatment.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. Treatment Plant Operating Requirements

i. Public contact with wastewater, in and around the outfall, shall be discouraged through such means as fences, signs, and other acceptable alternatives.

b. Ultraviolet Light (UV) Disinfection System Operating Specifications. The Discharger shall operate the UV disinfection system to provide a minimum hourly average UV dose per channel of 100 millijoules per square centimeter (mJ/cm^2) at peak daily flow, and shall maintain an adequate dose for disinfection while discharging to Angels Creek.

i. The Discharger shall provide continuous, reliable monitoring of flow, UV transmittance, UV power, and turbidity.

ii. The Discharger shall operate the treatment system to insure that turbidity prior to disinfection shall not exceed 2 NTU as a daily average, and 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period, and 10 NTU, at any time.

iii. The minimum hourly average UV transmittance (at 254 nanometers) in the wastewater exiting the UV disinfection system shall not fall below 55 percent .

iv. The quartz sleeves and cleaning system components must be visually inspected per the manufacturer's operations manual for physical wear (scoring, solarization, seal leaks, cleaning fluid levels, etc.) and to check the efficacy of the cleaning system.

v. The lamp sleeves must be cleaned periodically as necessary to meet the requirements.

vi. Lamps must be replaced per the manufacturer's operations manual, or sooner, if there are indications the lamps are failing to provide adequate disinfection. Lamp age and lamp replacement records must be maintained.

vii. The Facility must be operated in accordance with an operations and maintenance program that assures adequate disinfection.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Wastewater shall be oxidized, coagulated, filtered, and adequately disinfected pursuant to the Department of Public Health (DPH; formerly the Department of Health Services) reclamation criteria, CCR, Title 22, division 4, chapter 3, (Title 22), or equivalent.

b. Collection System. On 2 May 2006, the State Water Board adopted State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The Discharger shall be subject to the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and any future revisions thereto. Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ requires that all public agencies that currently own or operate sanitary sewer systems apply for coverage under the general WDRs. The Discharger has applied for and has been approved for coverage under Order 2006-0003-DWQ for operation of its wastewater collection system.

6. Other Special Provisions

a. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The

request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Regional Water Board and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory and certification requirements in the Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D, Section V.B.) and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved in writing by the Executive Officer.

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

A. BOD_5 and TSS Effluent Limitations (Section IV.A.1.a and IV.A.1.b). Compliance with the final effluent limitations for BOD_5 and TSS required in Limitations and Discharge Requirements section IV.A.1.a shall be ascertained by 24-hour composite samples. Compliance with effluent limitations required in Limitations and Discharge Requirements section IV.A.1.b for percent removal shall be calculated using the arithmetic mean of BOD_5 and TSS in effluent samples collected over a monthly period as a percentage of the arithmetic mean of the values for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.

B. Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations (Section IV.A.1.d.). For each day that an effluent sample is collected and analyzed for total coliform organisms, the 7-day median shall be determined by calculating the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the effluent utilizing the bacteriological results of the last 7 days. For example, if a sample is collected on a Wednesday, the result from that sampling event and all results from the previous 6 days (i.e., Tuesday, Monday, Sunday, Saturday, Friday, and Thursday) are used to calculate the 7-day median. If the 7-day median of total coliform organisms exceeds a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)
Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)
The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)
The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Bioaccumulative
Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic
Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)
CV is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Daily Discharge
Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of 1 day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)
DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit
Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)
ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays
Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration
The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries
Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters
All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation
The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation
The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)
The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median
The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)
MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of 3 July 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)
ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone
Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND)
Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters
The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent Pollutants
Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)
PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Central Valley Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention
Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)
RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Central Valley Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System
The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water
Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

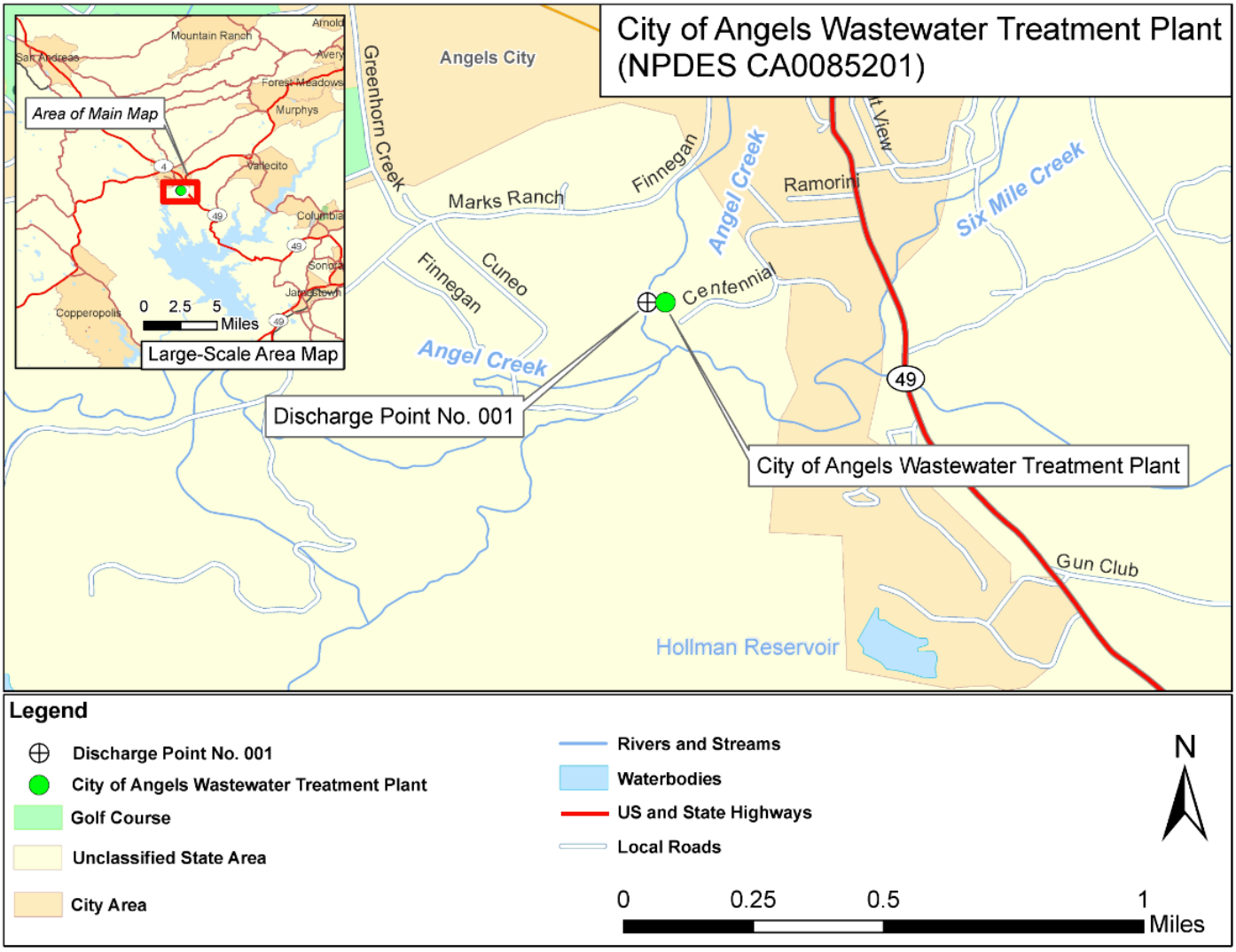
Standard Deviation (σ)
Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:
x is the observed value;
μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

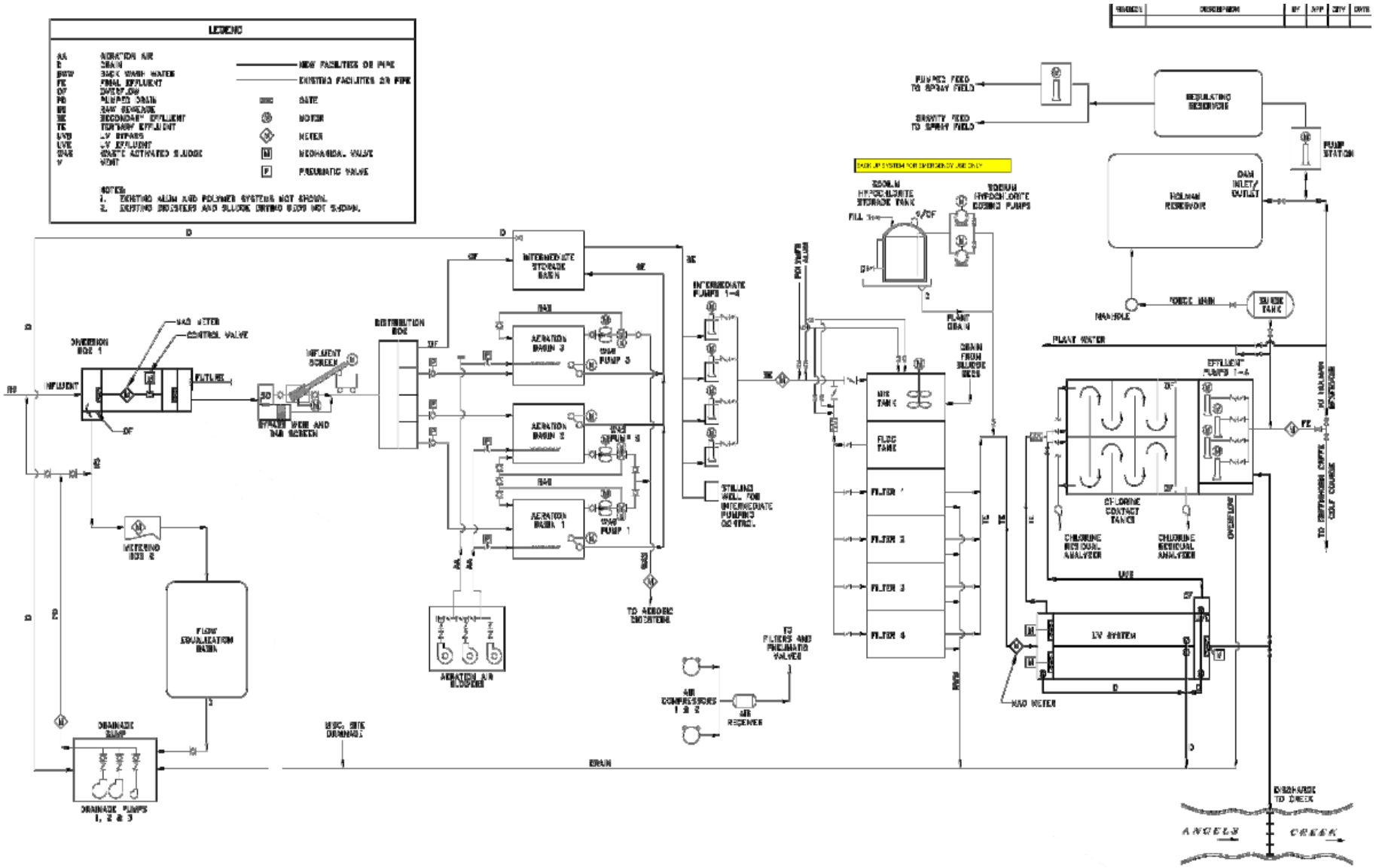
ATTACHMENT B – MAPS



SITE LOCATION MAP

CITY OF ANGELS
CITY OF ANGELS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
CALAVERAS COUNTY

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (Water Code) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 CFR 122.41(a).)

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(c))

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 CFR 122.41(d))

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 CFR 122.41(g))

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 CFR 122.5(c))

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 CFR 122.41(i); Water Code section 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (40 CFR 122.41(i)(1));

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 CFR 122.41(i)(2));

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 CFR 122.41(i)(3)); and

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 CFR 122.41(i)(4))

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i))

b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii))

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(2))

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C))

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(ii))

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i))

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii))

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 CFR 122.41(n)(1))

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was

caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR 122.41(n)(2))

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)):

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(i));

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(iv))

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR 122.41(n)(4))

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 CFR 122.41(f))

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 CFR 122.41(b))

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(3) and 122.61)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(1))

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(4) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv))

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(2))

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(i));

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(vi))

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 CFR 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 CFR 122.7(b)(1)); and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 CFR 122.7(b)(2))

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(h); Wat. Code, § 13267)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 CFR 122.41(k))

2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 CFR 122.22(a)(3)).

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 CFR 122.22(b)(1));

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR 122.22(b)(3))

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard

Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR 122.22(c))

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

"*I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*" (40 CFR 122.22(d))

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR 122.22(l)(4))

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(i))

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(ii))

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(iii))

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(5))

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall notify the Office of Emergency Services of any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment within two (2) hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The Discharger shall notify the

Central Valley Water Board of the noncompliance by telephone or fax within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided to the Central Valley Water Board within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(i))

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A))

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B))

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(iii))

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b) (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(ii))

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(iii))

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(2))

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(7))

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(8))

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 CFR 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 CFR 122.42(b)(1)); and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 CFR 122.42(b)(2))

3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 CFR 122.42(b)(3).

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table of Contents

List of Tables

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), section 122.48 (40 CFR 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (Water Code) sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Central Valley Water Board.

B. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of the last addition of wastes to the treatment or discharge works where a representative sample may be obtained prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Samples shall be collected at such a point and in such a manner to ensure a representative sample of the discharge.

C. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses of any material required by this Order shall be conducted by a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health (DPH). Laboratories that perform sample analyses must be identified in all monitoring reports submitted to the Central Valley Water Board. In the event a certified laboratory is not available to the Discharger for any onsite field measurements such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, temperature and residual chlorine, such analyses performed by a noncertified laboratory will be accepted provided a Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program is instituted by the laboratory. A manual containing the steps followed in this program for any onsite field measurements such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, temperature and residual chlorine must be kept onsite in the treatment facility laboratory and shall be available for inspection by Central Valley Water Board staff. The Discharger must demonstrate sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to adequately perform these field measurements. The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to USEPA guidelines or to procedures approved by the Central Valley Water Board.

D. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary, at least yearly, to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

F. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by DPH, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

G. The Discharger shall file with the Central Valley Water Board technical reports on self-monitoring performed according to the detailed specifications contained in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

H. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this Order. Unless otherwise specified, discharge flows shall be reported in terms of the monthly average and the daily maximum discharge flows.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	A location at the plant headworks where a representative sample of the influent into the Facility can be collected prior to entering into treatment processes.
001	EFF-001	A location where a representative sample of tertiary treated effluent can be obtained immediately prior to entering Angels Creek, Holman Reservoir, or Greenhorn Creek Golf Course.
--	RSW-001	50 feet upstream of Discharge Point No. 001 in Angels Creek.
--	RSW-002	In Angels Creek at a location downstream of Discharge Point No. 001 but prior to the confluence with Six Mile Creek.
--	SPL-001	A location where a representative sample of the municipal water supply can be obtained.
--	UVS-001	A location where a representative sample of wastewater can be collected immediately before entering the Ultraviolet Light (UV) disinfection system.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. Unless otherwise stated below, the Discharger shall monitor influent to the Facility **from 15 November through 15 May** at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous	[1]
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	24-hr Composite[2]	1/Month	[1]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hr Composite[2]	1/Week[3]	[1]
pH	standard units	Meter or Grab	1/Day[3]	[1]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite[2]	1/Week[3]	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or an EPA approved Alternate Testing Procedure; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant that meet a specific reporting limit or method performance standard, an alternate method can be approved by the Central Valley Water Board.

[2] 24-hour flow proportional composite.

[3] **Monitoring only required when discharging to Angels Creek.**

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. Unless otherwise stated in footnotes to Table E-3, the Discharger shall monitor treated wastewater **from 15 November through 15 May** at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Discharge Location	--	--	1/Day[1]	--
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous	--
Dilution Ratio	--	Calculate[2]	1/Day[3]	--
Holman Reservoir Volume Remaining	MG	Calculate	1/Day[3]	--
pH	standard units	Meter	Continuous[3]	4
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	mg/L	24-hr Composite[5]	1/Day[3]	4
	lbs/day	Calculate	1/Day[3]	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite[5]	1/Day[3]	4
	lbs/day	Calculate	1/Day[3]	--
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	24-hr Composite[5]	1/Month	4
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Week[6]	4
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Month[3]	4,7
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Meter	Continuous[3]	4
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Month	4,8
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	24-hr Composite[5]	1/Month	4
Nitrate+Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month[3]	4
Temperature	°C	Meter	Continuous[3]	4
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	Grab	3/Week[3,9]	4
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Month[3]	4
Priority Pollutants and Other Constituents of Concern	µg/L	See Att. I	See Att. I	4,7
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24-hr Composite[5]	10	4

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method

[1] On a daily basis, report if the discharge is to Angels Creek, Holman Reservoir, or Greenhorn Creek Golf Course.
[2] Dilution ratio calculated as the average daily Angels Creek flow divided by the average daily effluent flow.
[3] **Monitoring only required when discharging to Angels Creek.**
[4] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or an EPA approved Alternate Testing Procedure; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant that meet a specific reporting limit or method performance standard, an alternate method can be approved by the Central Valley Water Board.
[5] 24-hour flow proportional composite.
[6] pH and temperature shall be recorded at the time of ammonia sample collection.
[7] For priority pollutant constituents, the detection limits shall be equal to or less than the lowest ML published in Appendix 4 of the SIP.
[8] A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a USEPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.
[9] Samples for total coliform organisms may be collected at any point following disinfection.
[10] Only four monthly samples are required from 1 January 2013 through 30 April 2013, in accordance with the Aluminum Study requirement in Section VI.C.2.c of Limitations and Discharge Requirements. Monitoring required regardless of discharge occurring to Angels Creek.

2. If the discharge is intermittent rather than continuous, then on the first day of each such intermittent discharge, the Discharger shall monitor and record data for all of the constituents listed in Table E-3 above, except for aluminum, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, nitrate+nitrite (Total as N), and priority pollutants and other constituents of concern, after which the frequencies of analysis given in the schedule shall apply for the duration of each such intermittent discharge. In no event shall the Discharger be required to monitor and record data more often than twice the minimum sampling frequencies listed in the schedule.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity Testing. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity testing to determine whether the effluent is contributing acute toxicity to the receiving water. The Discharger shall meet the following acute toxicity testing requirements:

1. *Monitoring Frequency* – The Discharger shall perform annual acute toxicity testing when discharging to Angels Creek, concurrent with effluent ammonia sampling.

2. *Sample Types* – For static non-renewal and static renewal testing, the samples shall be grab samples and shall be representative of the volume and quality of the discharge. The effluent samples shall be taken at Monitoring Location EFF-001.

3. *Test Species* – Test species shall be rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

4. *Methods* – The acute toxicity testing samples shall be analyzed using EPA-821-R-02-012, Fifth Edition. Temperature, total residual chlorine, and pH shall be recorded

at the time of sample collection. No pH adjustment may be made unless approved by the Executive Officer.

5. *Test Failure* – If an acute toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria, as specified in the test method, the Discharger must re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, not to exceed 7 days following notification of test failure.

B. Chronic Toxicity Testing. The Discharger shall conduct three species chronic toxicity testing to determine whether the effluent is contributing chronic toxicity to the receiving water. The Discharger shall meet the following chronic toxicity testing requirements:

1. *Monitoring Frequency* – The Discharger shall perform annual three species chronic toxicity testing when discharging to Angels Creek. Additionally, as part of the Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Trigger Study required in section VI.C.2.b of this Order, the Discharger shall conduct additional three species chronic toxicity monitoring to evaluate the performance of the Facility. Results from annual toxicity testing conducted when discharging to Angels Creek may be used to satisfy the testing required by the Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Trigger Study if the testing is conducted using the dilution series identified in Table E-5.

2. *Sample Types* – Effluent samples shall be grab samples and shall be representative of the volume and quality of the discharge. The effluent samples shall be taken at Monitoring Location EFF-001. The receiving water control shall be a grab sample obtained from Monitoring Location RSW-001, as identified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

3. *Sample Volumes* – Adequate sample volumes shall be collected to provide renewal water to complete the test in the event that the discharge is intermittent.

4. *Test Species* – Chronic toxicity testing measures sublethal (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) and/or lethal effects to test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity tests with:

   - The cladoceran, water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test);
   - The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test); and
   - The green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (growth test).

5. Methods – The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002.

6. *Reference Toxicant* – As required by the SIP, all chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted with concurrent testing with a reference toxicant and shall be reported with the chronic toxicity test results.

7. *Dilutions* – Chronic toxicity testing shall be performed as follows:

a. For regular and accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring conducted while discharging to Angels Creek, it is not necessary to perform the test using a dilution series. The test may be performed using 6.25% effluent and two controls. For TRE monitoring, the chronic toxicity testing shall be performed using the dilution series identified in Table E-4, below. The receiving water control shall be used as the diluent (unless the receiving water is toxic).

Table E-4. Chronic Toxicity Testing Dilution Series for Regular and Accelerated Monitoring

Sample	Dilution (%)					Controls	
	50	25	12.5	6.25	3.125	Receiving Water	Laboratory Water
% Effluent	50	25	12.5	6.25	3.125	0	0
% Receiving Water	50	75	87.5	93.75	96.875	100	0
% Laboratory Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

b. While conducting the Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Trigger Study (Section VI.C.2.b of this Order), chronic toxicity testing shall be performed using the dilution series identified in Table E-5, below. The receiving water control shall be used as the diluent (unless the receiving water is toxic).

Table E-5. Chronic Toxicity Testing Dilution Series for Monitoring Trigger Study

Sample	Dilution (%)					Controls	
	100	75	50	25	12.5	Receiving Water	Laboratory Water
% Effluent	100	75	50	25	12.5	0	0
% Receiving Water	0	25	50	75	87.5	100	0
% Laboratory Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

8. *Test Failure* – The Discharger must re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, but no later than fourteen (14) days after receiving notification of a test failure. A test failure is defined as follows:

a. The reference toxicant test or the effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition*, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002 (Method Manual), and its subsequent amendments or revisions; or

b. The percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) measured for the test exceeds the upper PMSD bound variability criterion in Table 6 on page 52 of the Method Manual. (A retest is only required in this case if the test results do not exceed the monitoring trigger specified in the Special Provision at section VI. 2.a.iii. of the Order.)

C. WET Testing Notification Requirements. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board within 24-hours after the receipt of test results exceeding the monitoring trigger during regular or accelerated monitoring, or an exceedance of the acute toxicity effluent limitation.

D. WET Testing Reporting Requirements. All toxicity test reports shall include the contracting laboratory's complete report provided to the Discharger and shall be in accordance with the appropriate "Report Preparation and Test Review" sections of the method manuals. At a minimum, whole effluent toxicity monitoring shall be reported as follows:

1. **Chronic WET Reporting.** Regular chronic toxicity monitoring results shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board within 30 days following completion of the test, and shall contain, at minimum:

   a. The results expressed in TUc, measured as 100/NOEC, and also measured as 100/LC50, 100/EC25, 100/IC25, and 100/IC50, as appropriate.

   b. The statistical methods used to calculate endpoints;

   c. The statistical output page, which includes the calculation of the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD);

   d. The dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; and

   e. The results compared to the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger.

   Additionally, the monthly discharger self-monitoring reports shall contain an updated chronology of chronic toxicity test results expressed in TUc, and organized by test species, type of test (survival, growth or reproduction), and monitoring frequency, i.e., either quarterly, monthly, accelerated, or Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).

2. **Acute WET Reporting.** Acute toxicity test results shall be submitted with the monthly discharger self-monitoring reports and reported as percent survival.

3. **TRE Reporting.** Reports for TREs shall be submitted in accordance with the schedule contained in the Discharger's approved TRE Workplan.

4. **Quality Assurance (QA).** The Discharger must provide the following information for QA purposes:

   a. Results of the applicable reference toxicant data with the statistical output page giving the species, NOEC, LOEC, type of toxicant, dilution water used, concentrations used, PMSD, and dates tested.

   b. The reference toxicant control charts for each endpoint, which include summaries of reference toxicant tests performed by the contracting laboratory.

   c. Any information on deviations or problems encountered and how they were dealt with.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

Land discharge monitoring requirements for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-110. Therefore, this Order does not include land discharge monitoring requirements.

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

Reclamation monitoring requirements for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-098. Therefore, this Order does not include reclamation monitoring requirements.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

A. Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor Angels Creek at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows. The minimum sampling frequency applies only when discharging to Angels Creek unless otherwise noted (see table footnotes regarding the minimum sampling frequencies).

Table E-6. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous	--
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Week[1]	[2,3]
Priority Pollutants and Other Constituents of Concern	µg/L	See Att. I	See Att. I	[2,4]
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	[5]	[2]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Week	[2]
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Month	[2,3]
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month[1]	[2,3]
Temperature	°F(°C)	Grab	1/Week[1]	[2,3]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Month	[2]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Week	[2,3]

[1] Monitoring required at the specified frequency from 15 November 2013 through 15 May 2014, regardless of discharge occurring to Angels Creek. Otherwise, monitoring shall be conducted weekly only when discharging to Angels Creek.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or an EPA approved Alternate Testing Procedure; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant that meet a specific reporting limit or method performance standard, an alternate method can be approved by the Central Valley Water Board.

[3] A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a USEPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.

[4] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

[5] Only four monthly samples are required from 1 January 2013 through 30 April 2013, in accordance with the Aluminum Study requirement in Section VI.C.2.c of Limitations and Discharge Requirements. Monitoring required regardless of discharge occurring to Angels Creek.

2. The Discharger shall monitor Angels Creek at Monitoring Location RSW-002 as follows when discharging to Angels Creek:

Table E-7. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location RSW-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Week	[1,2]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Week	[1]
Temperature	°F(°C)	Grab	1/Week	[1,2]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Week	[2]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136.

[2] A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a USEPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.

3. In conducting receiving water sampling, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions throughout the reach bounded by Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of:

a. Floating or suspended matter;
b. Discoloration;
c. Bottom deposits;
d. Aquatic Life;
e. Visible films, sheens, or coatings;
f. Fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths; and
g. Potential nuisance conditions.

Notes on receiving water conditions shall be summarized in the monitoring report.

B. Groundwater Monitoring – Not Applicable

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Biosolids – Not Applicable

Biosolids monitoring requirements for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-110. Therefore, this Order does not include biosolids monitoring requirements.

B. Municipal Water Supply

1. Monitoring Location SPL-001

The Discharger shall monitor the municipal water supply at Monitoring Location SPL-001 as follows.

Table E-8. Municipal Water Supply Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C[1]	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Standard Minerals	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Total Dissolved Solids[1]	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]

1 If the water supply is from more than one source, the total dissolved solids and electrical conductivity shall be reported as a weighted average and include copies of supporting calculations.
2 Pollutants shall be analyzed using analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136.

C. Ultraviolet Light (UV) Disinfection System

1. Monitoring Location UVS-001

When discharging to Angels Creek at Discharge Point No. 001, the Discharger shall monitor the UV disinfection system at Monitoring Location UVS-001 as follows:

Table E-9. Ultraviolet Light Disinfection System Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous[1]
Turbidity	NTU	Meter[2]	Continuous[1,2]
Number of UV banks in operation	Number	Observation	Continuous
UV Transmittance	Percent (%)	Meter	Continuous[1]
UV Dose[3]	mJ/cm^2	Calculated	Continuous[1]

1 For continuous analyzers, the Discharger shall report documented routine meter maintenance activities including date, time of day, and duration, in which the analyzer(s) is not in operation. If analyzer(s) fail to provide continuous monitoring for more than two hours and influent and/or effluent from the disinfection process is not diverted for retreatment, the Discharger shall obtain and report hourly manual and/or grab sample results. The Discharger shall not decrease power settings or reduce the number of UV lamp banks in operation while the continuous analyzers are out of service and water is being disinfected.
2 Report daily average and maximum turbidity.
3 Report daily minimum hourly average UV dose and daily average UV dose. The minimum hourly average dose shall consist of lowest hourly average dose provided in any channel that had at least one bank of lamps operating during the hour interval. For channels that did not operate for the entire hour interval, the dose will be averaged based on the actual operation time.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

2. Upon written request of the Central Valley Water Board, the Discharger shall submit a summary monitoring report. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year(s).

3. Compliance Time Schedules. For compliance time schedules included in the Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board, on or before each compliance due date, the specified document or a written report detailing

compliance or noncompliance with the specific date and task. If noncompliance is reported, the Discharger shall state the reasons for noncompliance and include an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by letter when it returns to compliance with the compliance time schedule.

4. The Discharger shall report to the Central Valley Water Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the "*Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act*" of 1986.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall continue to submit eSMRs using the State Water Board's CIWQS Program Web site (http:www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The Discharger shall maintain sufficient staffing and resources to ensure it submits eSMRs during the effective duration of this Order. This includes provision of training and supervision of individuals (e.g., Discharger personnel or consultant) on how to prepare and submit eSMRs.

2. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-10. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On…	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1/Day	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1/Week	Permit effective date	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1/Month	Permit effective date	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1/Quarter	Permit effective date	1 January through 31 March 1 April through 30 June 1 July through 30 September 1 October through 31 December	First day of second calendar month following the end of the quarter.
1/Year	Permit effective date	1 January through 31 December	1 February
4/Discharge Season	Permit effective date	15 November through 15 May (of the following year)	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling

3. **Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136.

   The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

   a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

   b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

   For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

   c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

   d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

4. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and in Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Central Valley Water Board and the State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

5. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure.

   a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

6. Reporting Requirements. In reporting the monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible.

a. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations or with other waste discharge requirements (e.g., discharge specifications, receiving water limitations, special provisions, etc.).

b. Reports must clearly show when discharging to Discharge Point No. 001 or other permitted discharge locations. Reports must show the date and time that the discharge started and stopped at each location.

c. The highest daily maximum for the month and monthly and weekly averages shall be determined and recorded as needed to demonstrate compliance.

7. Calculation Requirements. The following shall be calculated and reported in the SMRs:

a. Mass Loading Limitations. For BOD_5, TSS, and ammonia, the Discharger shall calculate and report the mass loading (lbs/day) in the SMRs. The mass loading shall be calculated as follows:

Mass Loading (lbs/day) = Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34

When calculating daily mass loading, the daily average flow and constituent concentration shall be used. For weekly average mass loading, the weekly average flow and constituent concentration shall be used. For monthly average mass loading, the monthly average flow and constituent concentration shall be used.

b. Removal Efficiency (BOD_5 and TSS). The Discharger shall calculate and report the percent removal of BOD_5 and TSS in the SMRs. The percent removal shall be calculated as specified in Section VII.A. of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

c. Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations. The Discharger shall calculate and report the 7-day median of total coliform organisms for the effluent. The 7-day median of total coliform organisms shall be calculated as specified in Section VII.B. of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

d. Dissolved Oxygen Receiving Water Limitations. The Discharger shall calculate and report monthly in the self-monitoring report: i) the dissolved

oxygen concentration, ii) the percent of saturation in the main water mass, and iii) the 95th percentile dissolved oxygen concentration.

e. Turbidity Receiving Water Limitations. The Discharger shall calculate and report the turbidity increase in the receiving water applicable to the natural turbidity condition specified in Section V.A.17.a-e. of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

f. Temperature Receiving Water Limitations. The Discharger shall calculate and report the temperature increase in the receiving water based on the difference in temperature at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002.

8. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS.

b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

c. SMRs must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region
NPDES Compliance and Enforcement Unit
11020 Sun Center Dr., Suite #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) – Not Applicable

D. Other Reports

1. **Special Study Reports and Progress Reports.** As specified in the Special Provisions contained in section VI of the Order, special study reports and progress reports shall be submitted in accordance with the following reporting requirements.

Table E-11. Reporting Requirements for Special Provisions Reports

Special Provision	Reporting Requirements
Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Trigger Study (Section VI.C.2.b of this Order)	Submit study results by 1 August 2014
Aluminum Study (Section VI.C.2.c of this Order)	Submit study results by 1 July 2013
Salinity and Chemical Additives Evaluation and Minimization Plan (Section VI.C.3.a of this Order)	Submit Plan within 9 months of effective date of this Order

2. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, and TRE/TIE required by Special Provisions VI.C. of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

3. Within 60 days of permit adoption, the Discharger shall submit a report outlining minimum levels, method detection limits, and analytical methods for approval, with a goal to achieve detection levels below applicable water quality criteria. At a minimum, the Discharger shall comply with the monitoring requirements for CTR constituents as outlined in section 2.3 and 2.4 of the SIP.

4. The Discharger's sanitary sewer system collects wastewater using sewers, pipes, pumps, and/or other conveyance systems and directs the raw sewage to the wastewater treatment plant. A "sanitary sewer overflow" is defined as a discharge to ground or surface water from the sanitary sewer system at any point upstream of the wastewater treatment plant. Sanitary sewer overflows are prohibited by this Order. All violations must be reported as required in Standard Provisions. Facilities (such as wet wells, regulated impoundments, tanks, highlines, etc.) may be part of a sanitary sewer system and discharges to these facilities are not considered sanitary sewer overflows, provided that the waste is fully contained within these temporary storage facilities.

5. **Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study.** An effluent and receiving water monitoring study is required to ensure adequate information is available for the next permit renewal. During the third or fourth year following the date of permit adoption, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 and the receiving water at Monitoring Location RSW-001 four times during the discharge season (15 November through 15 May) for all priority pollutants and other constituents of concern as described in Attachment I. Monitoring is required regardless of a discharge occurring to Angels Creek. The report shall be completed in accordance with the following schedule:

Task	Compliance Date
i. Submit Work Plan and Time Schedule	No later than 6 months from adoption of this Order
ii. Conduct monitoring	Four times during the discharge season (15 November through 15 May) during the third or fourth year following the date of permit adoption at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and RSW-001
iii. Submit Final Report	6 months following completion of final monitoring event

6. **Annual Operations Report.** By 1 February of each year, the Discharger shall submit a written report to the Executive Officer containing the following:

   a. The names, certificate grades, and general responsibilities of all persons employed at the Facility.

   b. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the plant for emergency and routine situations.

   c. A statement certifying when the flow meter(s) and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibration.

   d. A statement certifying whether the current operation and maintenance manual, and contingency plan, reflect the wastewater treatment plant as currently constructed and operated, and the dates when these documents were last revised and last reviewed for adequacy.

   e. The Discharger may also be requested to submit an annual report to the Central Valley Water Board with both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. Any such request shall be made in writing. The report shall discuss the compliance record. If violations have occurred, the report shall also discuss the corrective actions taken and planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

Table of Contents

List of Tables

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in the Findings in section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as "not applicable" have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as "not applicable" are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	5B05NP00007
Discharger	City of Angels
Name of Facility	City of Angels Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	3000 Centennial Road
	Angels Camp, CA 95222
	Calaveras County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Garett Walker, Supervisor, (209) 736-2412
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Michael McHatten, City Administrator, (209) 736-2181
Mailing Address	584 S. Main St, P.O. Box 667, Angels Camp, CA 95222
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	B
Pretreatment Program	N
Reclamation Requirements	Producer of Title 22 water
Facility Permitted Flow	1.9 million gallons per day (MGD), peak wet weather flow
Facility Design Flow	0.6 MGD, average dry-weather flow 1.9 MGD peak wet weather flow
Watershed	Upper Stanislaus
Receiving Water	Angels Creek
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

A. The City of Angels (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the City of Angels Wastewater Treatment Plant (hereinafter Facility), a domestic wastewater treatment facility.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. The Facility discharges wastewater to Angels Creek, a water of the United States, and was regulated by Order R5-2007-0031-01 which was adopted on 3 May 2007 and amended by Order R5-2009-0074 on 13 August 2009. Order R5-2007-0031-01 expired on 1 May 2012. The terms and conditions of the Order R5-2007-0031-01 were automatically continued and remained in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit on 31 October 2011. Supplemental information was requested on 27 February 2012 and 30 March 2012 and received by 30 March 2012. A site visit was conducted on 7 February 2012 to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger provides sewerage service for the City of Angels and serves a population of approximately 3,836. The Facility has a design average dry weather flow of 0.6 MGD and a design peak wet weather flow of 1.9 MGD.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

The treatment system at the Facility consists of headworks screening, biological treatment with three sequencing batch reactors (SBRs) that provide nitrification/denitrification, coagulation and flocculation, recirculating sand filtration, and ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection. The headworks includes an ultrasonic flow meter, mechanical screening, and grit removal. During periods of high influent flows, wastewater may bypass the mechanical screen and pass through a manual bar screen or be diverted to a 3 million gallon equalization basin and returned to the headworks as flows subside. The Discharger adds a hydrated lime slurry (calcium hydroxide) to the influent to increase the alkalinity and pH, to assist with the nitrification/denitrification process and to reduce Nocardia growth, which causes foaming in the SBRs and aerobic digesters. The Facility has three SBRs, a fourth being used as an intermediate storage basin, but can be converted to an SBR if necessary. Wastewater is distributed to each of the SBRs equally. Each SBR operates on a 4-hour cycle which includes 2 hours of aeration, 1 hour of settling, and 1 hour of decanting. The decant from the SBRs flows to the intermediate storage basin to equalize batch flows and provide continuous flow to the four recirculating Dynasand filters.

The Facility uses a UV disinfection system consisting of two channels with three banks in each channel, each with 36 lamps. Having previously used a chlorine disinfection system, the contact chamber is maintained for use as emergency storage. Effluent is discharged to a 66 million gallon storage reservoir where it is used for spray irrigation of 61 acres of pastureland. During the irrigation season, effluent may also be reclaimed on

110 acres on the Greenhorn Creek Golf Course. When wastewater flows exceed the land disposal and storage capacity of the Facility, effluent may be discharged seasonally to Angels Creek.

Sludge is aerobically digested in two digesters and dewatered by a belt filter press and sludge drying beds. Filtrate from the belt filter press is drained back to the headworks. Solids are transported offsite for disposal once per year.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

1. The Facility is located in Section 3 and 10, T2N, R13E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment B, a part of this Order.

2. Tertiary treated municipal wastewater is discharged at Discharge Point No. 001 to Angels Creek, a water of the United States and a tributary to New Melones Reservoir and, further, Stanislaus River at a point latitude 38° 03' 20" N and longitude 120° 32' 33" W.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Effluent limitations contained in Order R5-2007-0031-01 for discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of Order R5-2007-0031-01 are as follows. Data in Table F-2 was collected during the discharge event occurring from 25 March through 14 April 2011.

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From March to April 2011)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Flow	MGD	--	--	1.9[1]	--	--	1.077
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-Day @ 20°C)	mg/L	10	15	20	<2	<2	2.6
	lbs/day	158	238	317	<14	<17	9.0
	% removal	85	--	--	NR	--	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	15	20	<5	<5	<5
	lbs/day	158	238	317	<35	<43	<45
	% removal	85	--	--	NR	--	--
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	510	--	--	420	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5 – 8.0	--	--	7.04 - 7.82
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	0.01	--	0.02	NA	--	NA
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	--	0.2	<0.1	--	<0.1
Ammonia Nitrogen,	mg/L	23	--	56	<0.5	--	<0.5

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From March to April 2011)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Total (as N)	lbs/day	360	--	890	NR	--	NR
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.41	--	0.82	<1.0	--	<1.0
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	10	--	--	3.9	--	--
	lbs/day	158	--	--	NR	--	--
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1	--	--	0.085	--	--
	lbs/day	15.9	--	--	NR	--	--
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	7.0	--	14	<0.37	--	<0.37
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.2	--	18	6.0	--	6.2
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.5	--	4.9	<0.5	--	<0.5
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	133	--	266	41	--	41
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	23[2]	2.2[3]	240[4]	--	<2	8
Turbidity	NTU	--	5[5]	10[4]/2[1]	--	--	1.6
Acute Toxicity	% survival	--	--	[6]	--	--	100[7]

NA = Not Available
NR = Not Reported

1 Applied as a daily average effluent limitation.
2 Not to be exceeded more than once in any 30-day period.
3 Applied as a 7-day median effluent limitation.
4 Not to be exceeded at any time.
5 Not to be exceeded more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period.
6 Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:
Minimum for any one bioassay: 70%
Median for any three consecutive bioassays: 90%
7 Represents the minimum value reported.

D. Compliance Summary

There were no effluent limit violations during the term of the previous permit. The Central Valley Water Board has not issued any administrative civil liability complaints to the Discharger for violations of the previous permit.

E. Planned Changes – Not Applicable

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in this Order are based on the applicable plans, policies, and regulations identified in the Findings in section II of this Order. The applicable plans, policies, and regulations relevant to the discharge include the following:

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to regulations in the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (Water Code) as specified in the Finding contained at section II.C of this Order.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

This Order meets the requirements of CEQA as specified in the Finding contained at section II.E of this Order.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** This Order implements the following water quality control plans as specified in the Finding contained at section II.H of this Order.

   a. *Water Quality Control Plan, Fourth Edition (Revised October 2011), for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins* (Basin Plan)

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** This Order implements the NTR and CTR as specified in the Finding contained at section II.I of this Order.

3. **State Implementation Policy (SIP).** This Order implements the SIP as specified in the Finding contained at section II.J of this Order.

4. **Alaska Rule.** This Order is consistent with the Alaska Rule as specified in the Finding contained at section II.L of this Order.

5. **Antidegradation Policy.** As specified in the Finding contained at section II.N of this Order and as discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F, Section IV.D.4.), the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 68-16.

6. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** This Order is consistent with anti-backsliding policies as specified in the Finding contained at section II.O of this Order. Compliance with the anti-backsliding requirements is discussed in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F, Section IV.D.3).

7. **Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act**

   Section 13263.6(a) of the Water Code, requires that "*the Regional Water Board shall prescribe effluent limitations as part of the waste discharge requirements of a POTW for all substances that the most recent toxic chemical release data reported to the state emergency response commission pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 11023) (EPCRA) indicate as discharged into the POTW, for which the State Water Board or the Regional Water Board has established numeric water quality objectives, and has determined that the discharge is or may be discharged at a level which will cause,*

have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an excursion above any numeric water quality objective".

The most recent toxic chemical data report does not indicate any reportable off-site releases or discharges to the collection system for this Facility. Therefore, a reasonable potential analysis based on information from EPCRA cannot be conducted. Based on information from EPCRA, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any numeric water quality objectives included within the Basin Plan or in any State Water Board plan, so no effluent limitations are included in this permit pursuant to Water Code section 13263.6(a).

However, as detailed elsewhere in this Order, available effluent data indicate that there are constituents present in the effluent that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards and require inclusion of effluent limitations based on federal and state laws and regulations.

8. Storm Water Requirements

USEPA promulgated federal regulations for storm water on 16 November 1990 in 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124. The NPDES Industrial Storm Water Program regulates storm water discharges from wastewater treatment facilities. Wastewater treatment plants are applicable industries under the storm water program and are obligated to comply with the federal regulations.

9. Endangered Species Act. This Order is consistent with the Endangered Species Act as specified in the Finding contained at section II.P of this Order.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List

1. Under section 303(d) of the 1972 CWA, states, territories and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of water quality limited segments. The waters on these lists do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. On 12 November 2010, USEPA gave final approval to California's 2010 section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments. The Basin Plan references this list of Water Quality Limited Segments (WQLSs), which are defined as "…*those sections of lakes, streams, rivers or other fresh water bodies where water quality does not meet (or is not expected to meet) water quality standards even after the application of appropriate limitations for point sources* (40 CFR Part 130, et seq.)." The Basin Plan also states, "*Additional treatment beyond minimum federal standards will be imposed on dischargers to [WQLSs]. Dischargers will be assigned or allocated a maximum allowable load of critical pollutants so that water quality objectives can be met in the segment*." Angels Creek is not listed on the 303(d) list as impaired. New Melones Reservoir is listed on the 303(d) list as impaired for mercury.

2. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). USEPA requires the Central Valley Water Board to develop TMDLs for each 303(d) listed pollutant and water body

combination. TMDLs have not been adopted for Angels Creek or New Melones Reservoir.

3. The 303(d) listings and TMDLs have been considered in the development of the Order. A pollutant-by-pollutant evaluation of each pollutant of concern is described in section IV.C.3 of this Fact Sheet.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations – Not Applicable

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

Effluent limitations and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 304 (Information and Guidelines), and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards) of the CWA and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

The CWA mandates the implementation of effluent limitations that are as stringent as necessary to meet water quality standards established pursuant to state or federal law [33 U.S.C., §1311(b)(1)(C); 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)]. NPDES permits must incorporate discharge limits necessary to ensure that water quality standards are met. This requirement applies to narrative criteria as well as to criteria specifying maximum amounts of particular pollutants. Pursuant to federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i), NPDES permits must contain limits that control all pollutants that "*are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard, including state narrative criteria for water quality*." Federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi), further provide that "[w]*here a state has not established a water quality criterion for a specific chemical pollutant that is present in an effluent at a concentration that causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard, the permitting authority must establish effluent limits*."

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR 122.44(d) requires that permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water where numeric water quality objectives have not been established. The Basin Plan at page IV-17.00, contains an implementation policy, "*Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives*", that specifies that the Central Valley Water Board "*will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations in orders which will implement the narrative objectives*." This Policy complies with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1). With respect to narrative objectives, the Central Valley Water Board must establish effluent limitations using one or more of three specified sources, including: (1) USEPA's published water quality criteria, (2) a proposed state criterion (i.e., water quality objective) or an explicit state policy interpreting its narrative water quality

criteria (i.e., the Central Valley Water Board's "*Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives*")(40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi)(A), (B) or (C)), or (3) an indicator parameter.

The Basin Plan includes numeric site-specific water quality objectives and narrative objectives for toxicity, chemical constituents, discoloration, radionuclides, and tastes and odors. The narrative toxicity objective states: "*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life*." (Basin Plan at III-8.00) The Basin Plan states that material and relevant information, including numeric criteria, and recommendations from other agencies and scientific literature will be utilized in evaluating compliance with the narrative toxicity objective. The narrative chemical constituents objective states that waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. At minimum, "…*water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)" in Title 22 of CCR.* The Basin Plan further states that, to protect all beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs. The narrative tastes and odors objective states: *"Water shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to domestic or municipal water supplies or to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses*."

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. **Prohibition III.A (Discharge of Wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in the Findings is prohibited).** This prohibition is based on Water Code section 13260 that requires filing of a ROWD before discharges can occur. The Discharger submitted a ROWD for the discharges described in this Order; therefore, discharges not described in this Order are prohibited. This prohibition is retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

2. **Prohibition III.B (The by-pass or overflow of wastes to surface waters is prohibited, except as allowed by Federal Standard Provisions I.G. and I.G.H. (Attachment D)).** As stated in section I.G of Attachment D, Standard Provisions, this Order prohibits bypass from any portion of the treatment facility. Federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.41(m), define "bypass" as the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This section of the federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4), prohibits bypass unless it is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. In considering the Central Valley Water Board's prohibition of bypasses, the State Water Board adopted a precedential decision, Order No. WQO 2002-0015, which cites the federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.41(m), as allowing bypass only for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. This prohibition is retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

3. **Prohibition III.C (Neither the discharge nor its treatment shall create a nuisance as defined in section 13050 of the Water Code).** This prohibition is based on Water Code section 13050 that requires water quality objectives

established for the prevention of nuisance within a specific area. The Basin Plan prohibits conditions that create a nuisance

4. **Prohibition III.D (The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the treatment or disposal system in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants).** This prohibition is based on CFR Part 122.41 et seq. that requires the proper design and operation of treatment facilities. This prohibition is retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

5. **Prohibition III.E (The discharge of tertiary treated wastewater at Discharge Point No. 001 is prohibited except from 15 November through 15 May, when the average daily Angels Creek flows are at least 12 MGD and provides a downstream flow ratio greater than or equal to 20:1 (Angels Creek flow:effluent) as a daily average).** Due to lack of wintertime storage capacity, direct discharge to Angels Creek is permitted only when necessary to prevent unauthorized overflows from the storage pond during wet winters, and only during high stream flows when the average daily Angels Creek flows are at least 12 MGD and provide a flow ratio of at least 20:1. This flow ratio is based on the Discharger's Mitigated Negative Declaration, which finds that the discharge will result in no significant impacts to water quality due to the discharge of Title 22 effluent only during times of high stream flows. The minimum average daily flow of 12 MGD is to ensure that an adequate zone of passage is provided and is based on the flow in the creek at the time the Discharger conducted its mixing zone study in 2007 and confirmation mixing zone study in 2011. This prohibition is retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

6. **Prohibition III.F (The discharge of tertiary treated wastewater at Discharge Point No. 001 is prohibited when the storage reservoir has more than 20 million gallons of unused effluent storage capacity).** The discharge to Angels Creek is only permitted when Holman Reservoir has less than 20 million gallons of available storage capacity in order to ensure the Discharger maximizes storage capacity before discharging to Angels Creek. This prohibition is retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR Part 133.

Regulations promulgated in 40 CFR 125.3(a)(1) require technology-based effluent limitations for municipal Dischargers to be placed in NPDES permits based on Secondary Treatment Standards or Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in section 304(d)(1)]. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the USEPA Administrator.

Based on this statutory requirement, USEPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 CFR Part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

a. BOD_5 and TSS. Federal regulations, 40 CFR Part 133, establish the minimum weekly and monthly average level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for BOD_5 and TSS. This Order establishes WQBELs that are more stringent than the secondary technology-based treatment described in 40 CFR Part 133 and are necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving stream. (See section IV.C.3.c of this Fact Sheet for the discussion on Pathogens which includes WQBELs for BOD_5 and TSS.) In addition, 40 CFR 133.102, in describing the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, states that the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. This Order contains a limitation requiring an average of 85 percent removal of BOD_5 and TSS over each calendar month.

b. Flow. The Facility has a design average dry weather flow of 0.6 MGD and a peak flow of 1.9 MGD. Since the Discharger only discharges to Angels Creek during high flows when Holman Reservoir is nearing capacity and when Angels Creek has a flow ratio of 20:1, this Order contains an average daily flow effluent limit of 1.9 MGD.

c. pH. The secondary treatment regulations at 40 CFR Part 133 also require that pH be maintained between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units.

Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point No. 001

Table F-3. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Flow	MGD	--	--	1.9[1]	--	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	475	713	--	--	--
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	475	713	--	--	--
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--

[1] The average daily discharge flow shall not exceed 1.9 MGD.

[2] Based on an average daily discharge flow of 1.9 MGD.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. This Order contains requirements, expressed as a technology equivalence requirement, more stringent than secondary treatment requirements that are necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The rationale for these requirements, which consist of tertiary treatment, is discussed in section IV.C.3.d of this Fact Sheet.

40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and

criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

The Basin Plan on page II-1.00 states: "*Protection and enhancement of existing and potential beneficial uses are primary goals of water quality planning…*" and with respect to disposal of wastewaters states that "...*disposal of wastewaters is [not] a prohibited use of waters of the State; it is merely a use which cannot be satisfied to the detriment of beneficial uses.*"

The federal CWA section 101(a)(2), states: "*it is the national goal that wherever attainable, an interim goal of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the water be achieved by July 1, 1983.*" Federal Regulations, developed to implement the requirements of the CWA, create a rebuttable presumption that all waters be designated as fishable and swimmable. Federal Regulations, 40 CFR sections 131.2 and 131.10, require that all waters of the State regulated to protect the beneficial uses of public water supply, protection and propagation of fish, shell fish and wildlife, recreation in and on the water, agricultural, industrial and other purposes including navigation. Section 131.3(e), 40 CFR, defines existing beneficial uses as those uses actually attained after 28 November 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards. Federal Regulation, 40 CFR section 131.10 requires that uses be obtained by implementing effluent limitations, requires that all downstream uses be protected and states that in no case shall a state adopt waste transport or waste assimilation as a beneficial use for any waters of the United States.

a. Receiving Water and Beneficial Uses.

The Basin Plan at II-2.00 states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. The Basin Plan in Table II-1 does not specifically identify beneficial uses for Angels Creek, but does identify present and potential uses for the New Melones Reservoir to which Angels Creek is tributary. Thus, beneficial uses applicable to Angels Creek are as follows:

Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Angels Creek	Existing uses from Table II-1 of the Basin Plan: Municipal and domestic supply (MUN); Agricultural supply, including irrigation and stock watering (AGR); Hydropower generation (POW); Water contact recreation (REC-1); Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); Cold freshwater habitat (COLD); and Wildlife habitat (WILD). Suitable uses from State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN).

b. Effluent and Ambient Background Data. The reasonable potential analysis (RPA), as described in section IV.C.3 of this Fact Sheet, was based on effluent and receiving water data from 25 March 2011 and 14 April 2011, which was collected while discharging to Angels Creek. Additionally, to provide a more robust dataset, samples of treated effluent discharged to Holman Reservoir during the discharge season after June 2010 for ammonia, hardness, nitrate, and nitrite and samples of standard minerals in treated effluent discharged to Holman Reservoir on 11 January 2011, were considered in the RPA.

c. Assimilative Capacity/Mixing Zone

i. Regulatory Guidance for Dilution Credits and Mixing Zones. The Discharger has requested mixing zones and dilution credits for compliance with aquatic life and human carcinogen water quality criteria. The Central Valley Water Board has the discretion to accept or deny mixing zones and dilution credits. The CWA directs states to adopt water quality standards to protect the quality of its waters. USEPA's current water quality standards regulation authorizes states to adopt general policies, such as mixing zones, to implement state water quality standards (40 CFR section 122.44 and section 122.45). The USEPA allows states to have broad flexibility in designing its mixing zone policies. Primary policy and guidance on determining mixing zone and dilution credits is provided by the SIP and the Basin Plan. If no procedure applies in the SIP or the Basin Plan, then the Central Valley Water Board may use the USEPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (EPA/505/2-90-001) (TSD).

The TSD defines a mixing zone as follows, "…*a mixing zone is an area where an effluent discharge undergoes initial dilution and is extended to cover the secondary mixing in the ambient waterbody. A mixing zone is an allocated impact zone where water quality criteria can be exceeded as long as acutely toxic conditions are prevented.*"[1] The SIP provides guidance on mixing zones and dilution credits in establishing water quality-based effluent limitations.

1 TSD, Glossary

Water quality criteria and objectives must be met throughout a water body except within a mixing zone. All mixing zones shall be as small as practicable and must meet specific conditions. The allowance of mixing zones by the Central Valley Water Board is discretionary and can be granted parameter-by-parameter and/or type of criteria (e.g., acute or chronic aquatic life criteria).

For non-priority pollutant constituents the allowance of mixing zones by the Central Valley Water Board is discussed in the Basin Plan, Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives, which states in part, "*In conjunction with the issuance of NPDES and storm water permits, the Regional Board may designate mixing zones within which water quality objectives will not apply provided the discharger has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that the mixing zone will not adversely impact beneficial uses. If allowed, different mixing zones may be designated for different types of objectives, including, but not limited to, acute aquatic life objectives, chronic aquatic life objectives, human health objectives, and acute and chronic whole effluent toxicity objectives, depending in part on the averaging period over which the objectives apply. In determining the size of such mixing zones, the Regional Board will consider the applicable procedures and guidelines in the EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook and the [TSD]. Pursuant to EPA guidelines, mixing zones designated for acute aquatic life objectives will generally be limited to a small zone of initial dilution in the immediate vicinity of the discharge*."[1]

For priority pollutants the SIP supercedes the Basin Plan mixing zone provisions. Section 1.4.2 of the SIP states, in part, *"…with the exception of effluent limitations derived from TMDLs, in establishing and determining compliance with effluent limitations for applicable human health, acute aquatic life, or chronic aquatic life priority pollutant criteria/objectives or the toxicity objective for aquatic life protection in a basin plan, the Regional Board may grant mixing zones and dilution credits to dischargers…The applicable priority pollutant criteria and objectives are to be met through a water body except within any mixing zone granted by the Regional Board.* ***The allowance of mixing zones is discretionary and shall be determined on a discharge-by-discharge basis.*** *The Regional Board may consider allowing mixing zones and dilution credits only for discharges with a physically identifiable point of discharge that is regulated through an NPDES permit issued by the Regional Board."* (**emphasis added**)[2]

For completely-mixed discharges, the Central valley Water Board may grant a mixing zone and apply a dilution credit in accordance with Section 1.4.2.1 of the SIP. For incompletely-mixed discharges, the Discharger must complete an independent mixing zone study to demonstrate to the Central Valley Water

1 Basin Plan, page IV-16.00
2 SIP, pg. 15

Board that a dilution credit is appropriate. In granting a mixing zone, the SIP states that a mixing zone shall be as small as practicable, and meet the conditions provided in Section 1.4.2.2 as follows:

*"**A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable**. The following conditions must be met in allowing a mixing zone:* (**emphasis added**)

A: A mixing zone shall not:

1. *compromise the integrity of the entire water body;*
2. *cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone;*
3. *restrict the passage of aquatic life;*
4. *adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws;*
5. *produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life;*
6. *result in floating debris, oil, or scum;*
7. *produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;*
8. *cause objectionable bottom deposits;*
9. *cause nuisance;*
10. *dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from different outfalls; or*
11. *be allowed at or near any drinking water intake. A mixing zone is not a source of drinking water. To the extent of any conflict between this determination and the Sources of Drinking Water Policy (Resolution No. 88-63), this SIP supersedes the provisions of that policy."*

Section 1.4.2.1 of the SIP establishes the authority for the Central Valley Water Board to consider dilution credits based on the mixing zone conditions in a receiving water. Section 1.4.2.1 in part states:

> *"The dilution credit, D, is a numerical value associated with the mixing zone that accounts for the receiving water entrained into the discharge. The dilution credit is a value used in the calculation of effluent limitations (described in Section 1.4).* ***Dilution credits may be limited or denied on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, which may result in a dilution credit for all, some, or no priority pollutants in the discharge.*** *" (**emphasis added**)*

The mixing zone is thus an administrative construct defined as an area around the outfall that may exceed water quality objectives, but is otherwise protective of the beneficial uses. Dilution is defined as the amount of mixing that has occurred at the edge of this mixing zone under critical conditions, thus protecting the beneficial uses at the concentration and for the duration and frequency required.

ii. Dilution/Mixing Zone Study Results. Order R5-2007-0031-01 allowed an acute mixing zone extending 18 feet downstream of the point of discharge with a dilution credit of 9:1 and chronic and human health mixing zones extending 36 feet downstream with a dilution credit of 18:1. The mixing zones were based on a study conducted on 30 January 2009 using a prototype diffuser.

The Discharger has since constructed an outfall diffuser that has ports extending halfway across the width of Angels Creek. The diffuser is immediately upstream of a rock streambed that provides turbulent flow and rapid mixing. The Discharger conducted a mixing zone study in November 2011 following construction of the diffuser to confirm that adequate mixing is provided in Angels Creek and a zone of passage for aquatic life is allowed.

A field study was performed by discharging a known flow rate of surrogate effluent into Angels Creek through the diffuser under critical low creek flow conditions. The surrogate effluent discharge rate was controlled so that the surrogate effluent flow made up approximately 5 percent of the downstream flow of Angels Creek, simulating worst-case flow conditions consistent with the prohibition in Order R5-2007-0031-01 which requires there to be a flow ratio greater than or equal to 20:1 of Angels Creek flow to effluent. The surrogate effluent was created by pumping Angels Creek water upstream of the discharge, adding fluorescent dye, and discharging the surrogate effluent into the outfall. A surrogate effluent was used because the study was performed outside of the permitted discharge period from 15 November through 15 May.

The fluorescence of Angels Creek was measured at 9 feet, 18 feet, 27 feet, and 36 feet downstream of the diffuser to determine the extent of the effluent plume and the amount of mixing. The study concluded that mixing with the installed diffuser is more rapid than the study with the prototype diffuser. A minimum dilution of 18:1 occurs at 27 feet downstream (rather than 36 feet with prototype diffuser), which represents the edge of the mixing zones for chronic aquatic life criteria and human health carcinogen criteria. A minimum dilution of 9:1 occurs at 9 feet downstream (rather than 18 feet with prototype diffuser), which represents the edge of the mixing zone for acute aquatic life criteria.

The study also concluded that an adequate zone of passage is provided in Angels Creek. During the issuance of Order R5-2007-0031-01, California of Department of Fish and Game (DFG) representatives expressed concern about the zone of passage for aquatic life. The mixing zone study report was submitted to the DFG to inform them of the updated mixing zone study and new information regarding the zone of passage. The Central Valley Water Board has not received any comments from DFG staff regarding the updated mixing zone study report.

iii. Evaluation of Available Dilution for Acute and chronic Aquatic Life Criteria. USEPA Region VIII, in its "EPA Region VIII Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy", recommends no dilution for acute aquatic life criteria, stating the following, "*In incomplete mix situations, discharge limitations to implement acute chemical-specific aquatic life criteria and narrative (no acute toxicity) criteria shall be based on achieving such acute criteria at the end-of-pipe (i.e., without an allowance for dilution). This approach is intended to implement the narrative requirement prohibiting acutely toxic conditions in the mixing zone.*" The Discharger has requested an acute mixing zone for compliance with acute water quality criteria for ammonia. Based on the mixing zone study, the requested acute aquatic life mixing zone is less than 7 feet wide and extends less than 9 feet downstream of the diffuser.

The chronic aquatic life mixing zone is sized to protect the water body as a whole and is generally larger than the acute mixing zone. A mixing zone for chronic aquatic life criteria has been allowed in this Order for development of the WQBELs for ammonia. The chronic aquatic life mixing zone is 7 feet wide and extends 27 feet downstream of the diffuser.

The acute and chronic mixing zones meet the requirements of the SIP as follows:

(1) *Shall not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody* - The TSD states that, "*If the total area affected by elevated concentrations within all mixing zones combined is small compared to the total area of a waterbody (such as a river segment), then mixing zones are likely to have little effect on the integrity of the waterbody as a whole, provided that the mixing zone does not impinge on unique or critical habitats.*" Angels Creek is approximately 18 feet wide at the diffuser. The acute mixing zone is approximately 7 feet x 9 feet, and the chronic mixing zone is approximately 7 feet x 27 feet. The mixing zones are small and make up less than one-half of the stream width. The mixing zones do not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody.

(2) *Shall not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone* – The SIP requires that the acute mixing zone be appropriately sized to prevent lethality to organisms passing through the mixing zone. USEPA recommends that float times through a mixing zone less than 15 minutes ensures that there will not be lethality to passing organisms. The acute mixing zone allowed in this Order extends only 9 feet downstream from the diffuser. The acute mixing zone is in a turbulent stretch of Angels Creek with rapid flow. The float time is very short, literally only a few seconds. In addition, this Order includes an acute toxicity effluent limitation that requires compliance to be determined based on acute bioassays using 100% effluent. Compliance with these requirements ensures that acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the acute and chronic mixing zones do not occur.

(3) *Shall not restrict the passage of aquatic life* – The Discharger conducted a mixing zone study to evaluate the near-field effects of the discharge. The

Discharger evaluated the zone of passage around the mixing zone where water quality objectives are met. The result of the mixing zone study indicates there is an adequate zone of passage for aquatic life that is at least one-half the width of Angels Creek.

(4) *Shall not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws* – The acute and chronic mixing zones will not cause acutely toxic conditions, allow an adequate zone of passage, and are sized appropriately to ensure that there will be no adverse impacts to biologically sensitive or critical habitats.

(5) *Shall not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; cause nuisance* – The current discharge has not been shown to result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; or cause nuisance. This Order requires the discharge meets Title 22 (or equivalent) tertiary filtration, which will ensure continued compliance with these mixing zone requirements. With these requirements the acute and chronic mixing zones will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life, result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; or cause nuisance.

(6) *Shall not dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from different outfalls* – The acute and chronic mixing zones are small relative to the water body, so it will not dominate the water body. Furthermore, the mixing zones do not overlap mixing zones from other outfalls. There are no outfalls or mixing zones in the vicinity of the discharge.

(7) *Shall not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake* – The acute and chronic mixing zones are not near a drinking water intake.

iv. Evaluation of Available Dilution for Human Health Carcinogen Criteria. Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP, provides that mixing zones should not be allowed at or near drinking water intakes. Furthermore, regarding the application of a mixing zone for protection of human health, the TSD states that," …*the presence of mixing zones should not result in significant health risks, when evaluated using reasonable assumptions about exposure pathways. Thus, where drinking water contaminants are a concern, mixing zones should not encroach on drinking water intakes.*". There are no drinking water intakes in the human health carcinogen mixing zone. Based on the Discharger's November 2011 mixing zone study, the human health carcinogen mixing zone extends 27 feet downstream of the diffuser and dilution credit of 18:1 is allowed. Human health carcinogen criteria dilution credits have been used in the calculation of the WQBELs for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether.

The human health carcinogen criteria mixing zone meets the requirements of the SIP as follows:

(1) *Shall not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody* - The TSD states that, "*If the total area affected by elevated concentrations within all mixing zones combined is small compared to the total area of a waterbody (such as a river segment), then mixing zones are likely to have little effect on the integrity of the waterbody as a whole, provided that the mixing zone does not impinge on unique or critical habitats.*" The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. The human health mixing zone does not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody.

(2) *Shall not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone* –The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. Therefore, acutely toxic conditions will not occur in the mixing zone.

(3) *Shall not restrict the passage of aquatic life* – The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. Therefore, the mixing zone will not restrict the passage of aquatic life.

(4) *Shall not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws* – The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. The mixing zone will not impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats.

(5) *Shall not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; cause nuisance* – The allowance of a human health mixing zone will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life, result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; or cause nuisance.

(6) *Shall not dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from different outfalls* – The human health mixing zone is small relative to the water body, so it will not dominate the water body. Furthermore, the mixing zone does not overlap mixing zones from other outfalls. There are no outfalls or mixing zones in the vicinity of the discharge.

(7) *Shall not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake* – There are no drinking water intakes within the human health mixing zone.

The human health mixing zone therefore complies with the SIP. The mixing zone also complies with the Basin Plan, which requires that the mixing zone not adversely impact beneficial uses. Beneficial uses will not be adversely affected for the same reasons discussed above. In determining the size of the mixing zone, the Central Valley Water Board considered the procedures and guidelines in the EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook, 2d Edition

(updated July 2007), Section 5.1, and Section 2.2.2 of the Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD). The SIP incorporates the same guidelines.

v. Evaluation of Available Dilution for Specific Constituents (Pollutant-by-Pollutant Evaluation). When determining to allow dilution credits for a specific pollutant several factors must be considered, such as, available assimilative capacity, facility performance, and best practicable treatment or control. In this subsection a pollutant-by-pollutant evaluation of dilution is discussed. The Discharger requested acute and chronic aquatic life dilution credits for ammonia. Human carcinogen dilution credits were requested for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether. A pollutant-by-pollutant evaluation is discussed below.

Ammonia – The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for ammonia and an acute or chronic mixing zone for ammonia meets the mixing zone requirements of the SIP. For ammonia, the WQBELs based on an acute dilution credit of 9:1 and chronic dilution credit of 18:1 are an AMEL and MDEL of 20 mg/L (as N) and 55 mg/L (as N), respectively. Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP requires that, "*A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable.*", and Section 1.4.2.2.B requires, "*The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements.*" Based on the Discharger's mixing zone study, the acute mixing zone extends 9 feet downstream and the chronic mixing zone extends 27 feet downstream.

The Discharger began adding a hydrated lime slurry in June 2010 to the influent to aid nitrification and denitrification, resulting in lower ammonia concentrations. Based on representative effluent monitoring data[1] collected during the discharge season (15 November through 15 May) since the Discharger began adding lime, the maximum effluent concentration for ammonia was 4.9 mg/L. Although the addition of lime for alkalinity control has increased nitrification efficiency and reduced effluent ammonia concentrations, the ability of the Facility to remove ammonia decreases during high flows, due to a shorter mean cell residence time in the sequencing batch reactors. In addition, colder temperatures impact the ability of the Facility to remove ammonia. Therefore, at this time it is uncertain if the Facility is capable of consistently complying with effluent limits without dilution credits (i.e., AMEL and MDEL of 2.0 mg/L as N and 5.2 mg/L as N, respectively). However, it is clear that the Facility can meet effluent limitations more stringent than with the full allowance of dilution.

[1] Reductions in effluent ammonia concentrations resulting from the lime addition were not observed until August 2010; thus, effluent data collected prior to August 2010 is not representative of existing effluent quality. Effluent ammonia data collected in August and September 2011 is not representative and were not considered, because the Discharger was conducting maintenance on the SBRs.

Based on ammonia effluent data collected during the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 discharge seasons, the projected 99.9th percentile is 6.3 mg/L (as N) and the projected 95th percentile is 2.2 mg/L (as N). Multiplying these projections by a factor of 2 to account for higher flows that may occur during discharge events, the Facility can meet WQBELs calculated with an acute dilution credit of 1.25:1 and no chronic mixing zone. This results in an AMEL and MDEL of 4.5 mg/L (as N) and 13 mg/L (as N), respectively. A dilution of 1.25:1 would occur immediately downstream of the diffuser during the initial mixing. This represents a mixing zone that is as small as practicable for this Facility and that fully complies with the SIP.

Furthermore, the Central Valley Water Board finds that granting of the full dilution credits could allocate an unnecessarily large portion of the receiving water's assimilative capacity for ammonia and could violate the Antidegradation Policy. Although the Antidegradation Policy does not apply within a mixing zone, the allowance of a mixing zone allows an increase in the discharge of pollutants. Therefore, when a mixing zone and dilution credits are allowed, it is necessary to ensure the discharge complies with the Antidegradation Policy outside the mixing zone. The Antidegradation Policy requires that a discharge shall meet best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) to minimize degradation, which in this case for ammonia is, at minimum, existing facility performance. Allowing the full dilution credit would allow the Discharger to increase its loading of ammonia to Angels Creek and reduce the treatment and control of the pollutant. Allowing the Discharger to reduce the level of treatment and/or control would not comply with the BPTC requirements of the Antidegradation Policy.

Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether – The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether and a human carcinogen mixing zone for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether meets the mixing zone requirements of the SIP. For bis (2-chloroethyl) ether, the WQBELs based on a human carcinogen dilution credit of 18:1 are an AMEL and MDEL of 0.41 µg/L and 0.82 µg/L, respectively. Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP requires that, "*A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable.*", and Section 1.4.2.2.B requires, "*The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements.*" In samples collected in March and April 2011, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether was not detected in effluent samples with MDLs of 1.0 µg/L and 0.5 µg/L, respectively. The CTR criterion is 0.031 µg/L, therefore, it is not possible to determine if the Facility can meet effluent limits without dilution, but is capable of meeting the effluent limits with the allowed dilution of 18:1. Based on the Discharger's mixing zone study, the human carcinogen human health mixing zone extends 27 feet downstream. Based on Facility performance, the mixing zone for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether is as small as practicable, and fully meets the requirements of the SIP.

Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity – As discussed in section IV.C.2.iii, above, a mixing zone for chronic toxicity meets the requirements of the SIP. Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP requires that, "*A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable.*", and Section 1.4.2.2.B requires, "*The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements.*" Based on the Discharger's mixing zone study, the chronic mixing zone extends 27 feet downstream. Previous Order R5-2007-0031-01 allowed a chronic whole effluent toxicity monitoring trigger of 16 TUc, which allows for a dilution credit of 16:1. The dilution credit was allowed, because dilution credits were allowed for chronic aquatic life criteria for copper, lead, zinc, and ammonia. This Order no longer allows dilution credits for these chronic criteria, however, there is insufficient chronic WET data to determine Facility performance, which is needed to determine if the chronic toxicity mixing zone is as small as practicable. The chronic WET numeric trigger of 16 TUc has been carried forward from the previous Order, but a study is required for the Discharger to conduct additional chronic WET testing to determine Facility performance and a reopener provision is included to allow the permit to be reopened to modify the chronic WET numeric trigger, as needed.

Table F-5. Mixing Zones and Dilution Credits Allowed

	Dilution Credit Allowed	Mixing Zone Length
Ammonia	**1.25:1 (acute only)**	**2 feet[1]**
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	**18:1**	**27 feet**
Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity	**16:1**	**27 feet**

[1] Mixing zone length estimated based on the zone of initial dilution occurring immediately in receiving water. The initial dilution includes the diffuser jet dilution from and turbulent mixing over the weir.

vi. Regulatory Compliance for Dilution Credits and Mixing Zones. To fully comply with all applicable laws, regulations and policies of the State, Central Valley Water Board approved a mixing zone and the associated dilution credits, shown in Table F-5, based on the following:

- Mixing zones are allowed under the SIP provided all elements contain in Section 1.4.2.2 are met. Based on the mixing zone study conducted by the Discharger the Central Valley Water Board has determined that these factors are met.

- Section 1.4.2.2.of the SIP requires mixing zones to be as small as practicable. Based on the mixing zone study conducted by the Discharger

the Central Valley Water Board has determined the mixing zones are as small as practicable.

- In accordance with Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP, the Board has determined the mixing zones are as small as practicable, will not compromise the integrity of the entire water body, restrict the passage of aquatic life, dominate the water body or overlap existing mixing zones from different outfalls. The mixing zones are small relative to the size of the receiving water, are not at or near a drinking water intake, and do not overlap a mixing zone from a different outfall.

- The Central Valley Water Board is allowing mixing zones for human carcinogen and acute aquatic toxicity criteria only and has determined allowing such mixing zones will not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zones, because the acute mixing zone is very short and end-of-pipe effluent limits for acute toxicity are required.

- The Central Valley Water Board has determined the discharge will not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under the federal or State endangered species laws, because the mixing zones are for human carcinogen and acute aquatic toxicity criteria are relatively small, and acutely toxic conditions will not occur in the mixing zones. The discharge will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life, result in floating debris, oil, or scum, produce objectionable odor, taste, or turbidity, cause objectionable bottom deposits, or cause nuisance, because the Order establishes end-of-pipe effluent limitations (e.g., for BOD_5 and TSS) and discharge prohibitions to prevent these conditions from occurring.

- As required by the SIP, in determining the extent of or whether to allow mixing zones and dilution credits, the Central Valley Water Board has considered the presence of pollutants in the discharge that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, persistent, bioaccumulative, or attractive to aquatic organisms, and concluded that the allowance of the mixing zones and dilution credits are adequately protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

- The Central Valley Water Board has determined the mixing zones comply with the SIP for priority pollutants.

- The mixing zone study indicates the maximum allowed dilution factors for acute and chronic aquatic toxicity criteria to be 9:1 and 18:1, respectively. Section 1.4.2.2.B of the SIP, in part states, *"The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements."* The Central Valley Water Board has

determined dilution factors of 9:1 and 18:1are not needed or necessary for the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Order.

- The Central Valley Water Board has determined the mixing zones comply with the Basin Plan for non-priority pollutants. The Basin Plan requires a mixing zone not adversely impact beneficial uses. Beneficial uses will not be adversely affected for the same reasons discussed above. In determining the size of the mixing zones, the Central Valley Water Board has considered the procedures and guidelines in Section 5.1 of USEPA's *Water Quality Standards Handbook*, 2nd Edition (updated July 2007) and Section 2.2.2 of the TSD. The SIP incorporates the same guidelines.

- The Central Valley Water Board has determined that allowing dilution factors that exceed those required in this Order would not comply with the State Anti-degradation Policy for receiving waters outside the allowable mixing zone for molybdenum. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy and requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. Item 2 of Resolution 68-16 states:

  "Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which dischargers or proposed to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained."

  The effluent limitations established in the Order for ammonia that have been adjusted for dilution credits provided in Table F-5 were developed based on performance of the Discharger's current wastewater treatment capabilities. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board determined the effluent limitations required by this Order will result in the Discharger implementing best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. The Central Valley Water Board also determined the Discharger will be in immediate compliance with the effluent limitations,

  The Central Valley Water Board also determined establishing effluent limitations for ammonia that have been adjusted for dilution credits provided in Table F-5 is consistent with Section 1.4.2.2.B of the SIP that requires the Central Valley Water Board shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to comply with other regulatory requirements.

Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board has determined the effluent limitations established in the Order for ammonia that have been adjusted for dilution credits provided in Table F-5 are appropriate and necessary to comply with the Basin Plan, SIP, Federal anti-degradation regulations and Resolution 68-16.

d. Conversion Factors. The CTR contains aquatic life criteria for arsenic, cadmium, chromium III, chromium VI, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc which are presented in dissolved concentrations. USEPA recommends conversion factors to translate dissolved concentrations to total concentrations. The default USEPA conversion factors contained in Appendix 3 of the SIP were used to convert the applicable dissolved criteria to total recoverable criteria.

e. Hardness-Dependent CTR Metals Criteria. The *California Toxics Rule* and the *National Toxics Rule* contain water quality criteria for seven metals that vary as a function of hardness. The lower the hardness the lower the water quality criteria. The metals with hardness-dependent criteria include cadmium, copper, chromium III, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc.

This Order has established the criteria for hardness-dependent metals based on the reasonable worst-case ambient hardness as required by the SIP[1], the CTR[2] and State Water Board Order No. WQO 2008-0008 (City of Davis). The SIP and the CTR require the use of "receiving water" or "actual ambient" hardness, respectively, to determine effluent limitations for these metals. (SIP, § 1.2; 40 CFR § 131.38(c)(4), Table 4, note 4.) The CTR does not define whether the term "ambient," as applied in the regulations, necessarily requires the consideration of upstream as opposed to downstream hardness conditions. Therefore, where reliable, representative data are available, the hardness value for calculating criteria can be the downstream receiving water hardness, after mixing with the effluent (Order WQO 2008-0008, p. 11). The Central Valley Water Board thus has considerable discretion in determining ambient hardness (Id., p.10).

As discussed below, scientific literature provides a reliable method for calculating protective hardness-dependent CTR criteria, considering all discharge conditions. This methodology produces hardness-dependent CTR criteria based on the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness that ensure these metals do not cause receiving water toxicity under any downstream receiving water condition. Under this methodology, the Central Valley Water Board considers all hardness conditions that could occur in the ambient downstream

[1] The SIP does not address how to determine the hardness for application to the equations for the protection of aquatic life when using hardness-dependent metals criteria. It simply states, in Section 1.2, that the criteria shall be properly adjusted for hardness using the hardness of the receiving water.

[2] The CTR requires that, for waters with a hardness of 400 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$), or less, the actual ambient hardness of the surface water must be used. It further requires that the hardness values used must be consistent with the design discharge conditions for design flows and mixing zones.

receiving water after the effluent has mixed with the water body[1]. This ensures that effluent limitations are fully protective of aquatic life in all areas of the receiving water affected by the discharge under all flow conditions, at the fully mixed location, and throughout the water body including at the point of discharge into the water body.

i. Conducting the Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA). The SIP in Section 1.3 states, "*The RWQCB shall…determine whether a discharge may: (1) cause, (2) have a reasonable potential to cause, or (3) contribute to an excursion above any applicable priority pollutant criterion or objective*." Section 1.3 provides a step-by-step procedure for conducting the RPA. The procedure requires the comparison of the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum ambient background concentration to the applicable criterion that has been properly adjusted for hardness. Unless otherwise noted, for the hardness-dependent CTR metals criteria the following procedures were followed for properly adjusting the criterion for hardness when conducting the RPA.

(a) The SIP requires WQBELs if the MEC is equal to or exceeds the applicable criterion, adjusted for hardness. For comparing the MEC to the applicable criterion, the "fully mixed" reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness was used to adjust the criterion. In this evaluation the portion of the receiving water affected by the discharge is analyzed. For hardness-dependent criteria, the hardness of the effluent has an impact on the determination of the applicable criterion in areas of the receiving water affected by the discharge. Therefore, for comparing the MEC to the applicable criterion, the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness was used to adjust the criterion. For this situation it is necessary to consider the hardness of the effluent in determining the applicable hardness to adjust the criterion. The procedures for determining the applicable criterion after proper adjustment using the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness is outlined in subsection ii, below.

(b) The SIP requires WQBELs if the receiving water is impaired upstream (outside the influence) of the discharge, i.e., if the maximum ambient background concentration of a pollutant exceeds the applicable criterion, adjusted for hardness[2]. For comparing the maximum ambient background concentration to the applicable criterion, the reasonable worst-case upstream ambient hardness was used to adjust the criteria. This is appropriate, because this area is outside the influence of the discharge. Since the discharge does not impact the upstream hardness, the effect of the effluent hardness was not included in this evaluation.

[1] All effluent discharges will change the ambient downstream metals concentration and hardness. It is not possible to change the metals concentration without also changing the hardness.
[2] The pollutant must also be detected in the effluent.

ii. Calculating WQBELs. The remaining discussion in this section relates to the development of WQBELs when it has been determined that the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR hardness-dependent metals criteria in the receiving water.

A 2006 Study[1] developed procedures for calculating the effluent concentration allowance (ECA)[2] for CTR hardness-dependent metals. The 2006 Study demonstrated that it is necessary to evaluate all discharge conditions (e.g., high and low flow conditions) and the hardness and metals concentrations of the effluent and receiving water when determining the appropriate ECA for these hardness-dependent metals. This method is superior to relying on downstream receiving water samples alone because it captures all possible mixed conditions in the receiving water. Both receiving water and effluent hardness vary based on flow and other factors, but the variability of receiving water and effluent hardness is sometimes independent. Using a calculated hardness value ensures that the Central Valley Water Board considers all possible mixed downstream values that may result from these two independent variables. Relying on receiving water sampling alone is less likely to capture all possible mixed downstream conditions.

The equation describing the total recoverable regulatory criterion, as established in the CTR[3], is as follows:

$$\text{CTR Criterion} = \text{WER} \times (e^{m[\ln(H)]+b}) \quad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

Where:

H = hardness (as $CaCO_3$)[4]
WER = water-effect ratio
m, b = metal- and criterion-specific constants

In accordance with the CTR, the default value for the WER is 1. A WER study must be conducted to use a value other than 1. The constants “m” and “b” are specific to both the metal under consideration, and the type of total recoverable criterion (i.e., acute or chronic). The metal-specific values for these constants are provided in the CTR at paragraph (b)(2), Table 1.

The equation for the ECA is defined in Section 1.4, Step 2, of the SIP and is as follows:

$$\text{ECA} = C \text{ (when } C \leq B)^1 \quad \text{(Equation 2)}$$

[1] Emerick, R.W.; Borroum, Y.; & Pedri, J.E., 2006. California and National Toxics Rule Implementation and Development of Protective Hardness Based Metal Effluent Limitations. WEFTEC, Chicago, Ill.
[2] The ECA is defined in Appendix 1 of the SIP (page Appendix 1-2). The ECA is used to calculate WQBELs in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP.
[3] 40 CFR § 131.38(b)(2).
[4] For this discussion, all hardness values are in mg/L as $CaCO_3$.

Where:

C = the priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted for hardness (see Equation 1, above)
B = the ambient background concentration

The 2006 Study demonstrated that the relationship between hardness and the calculated criteria is the same for some metals, so the same procedure for calculating the ECA may be used for these metals. The same procedure can be used for chronic cadmium, chromium III, copper, nickel, and zinc. These metals are hereinafter referred to as "Concave Down Metals". "Concave Down" refers to the shape of the curve represented by the relationship between hardness and the CTR criteria in Equation 1. Another similar procedure can be used for determining the ECA for acute cadmium, lead, and acute silver, which are referred to hereafter as "Concave Up Metals".

ECA for Chronic Cadmium, Chromium III, Copper, Nickel, and Zinc – For Concave Down Metals (i.e., chronic cadmium, chromium III, copper, nickel, and zinc) the 2006 Study demonstrates that when the effluent is in compliance with the CTR criteria and the upstream receiving water is in compliance with the CTR criteria, any mixture of the effluent and receiving water will always be in compliance with the CTR criteria[2]. The 2006 Study proves that regardless of whether the effluent hardness is lower or greater than the upstream hardness, the reasonable worst-case flow condition is the effluent dominated condition (i.e., no receiving water flow)[3]. Consequently, for Concave Down Metals, the CTR criteria have been calculated using the downstream ambient hardness under this condition.

The Discharger began adding a hydrated lime slurry (calcium hydroxide) in June 2010 to the influent to aid the nitrification and denitrification process. During nitrification, alkalinity is consumed and the pH is depressed. Since the process of nitrification is pH sensitive, alkalinity is added by the Discharger via the hydrated lime slurry to restore the alkalinity consumed during the reaction, thus preventing a pH decrease that would inhibit the nitrification rate. Since addition of the lime the Facility operators have been able to increase the mean cell residence time (MCRT) in the sequencing batch reactors (SBRs), which allows for more complete nitrification. Before adding lime, the Facility operators had problems with Nocardia bacteria growth that caused excessive foaming in the SBRs and the aerobic digesters. To control the

[1] The 2006 Study assumes the ambient background metals concentration is equal to the CTR criterion (i.e. C ≤ B)
[2] 2006 Study, p. 5700
[3] There are two typographical errors in the 2006 Study in the discussion of Concave Down Metals when the effluent hardness is less than the receiving water hardness. The effluent and receiving water hardness were transposed in the discussion, but the correct hardness values were used in the calculations. The typographical errors were confirmed by the author of the 2006 Study, by email dated 1 April 2011, from Dr. Robert Emerick to Mr. James Marshall, Central Valley Water Board.

Nocardia, the Facility operators had to reduce the MCRT, thus reducing the effectiveness of the nitrification process.

The addition of lime increases alkalinity and, as a side effect, also increases hardness, which lowers the toxicity of metals to aquatic life. Because the addition of the hydrated lime slurry affects the effluent hardness, effluent hardness data collected prior to June 2010 is not representative; therefore only hardness data collected after June 2010 was used. The effluent hardness ranged from 79 mg/L to 189 mg/L, based on six samples of effluent discharged to Angels Creek and Holman Reservoir. The upstream receiving water hardness varied from 16 mg/L to 39 mg/L, based on 21 samples from January 2003 to January 2009. Under the effluent dominated condition, the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness is 79 mg/L. As demonstrated in the example shown in Table F-5, below, using this hardness to calculate the ECA for all Concave Down Metals will result in WQBELs that are protective under all flow conditions, from the effluent dominated condition to high flow condition. This example for copper assumes the following conservative conditions for the upstream receiving water:

- Upstream receiving water always at the lowest observed upstream receiving water hardness (i.e., 16 mg/L)
- Upstream receiving water copper concentration always at the CTR criteria (i.e., no assimilative capacity).

Using these reasonable worst-case receiving water conditions, a simple mass balance (as shown in Equation 3, below) accounts for all possible mixtures of effluent and receiving water under all flow conditions.

$$C_{MIX} = C_{RW} \times (1\text{-}EF) + C_{Eff} \times (EF) \qquad \text{(Equation 3)}$$

Where:

C_{MIX} = Mixed concentration (e.g. metals or hardness)
C_{RW} = Upstream receiving water concentration
C_{Eff} = Effluent concentration
EF = Effluent Fraction

In this example, for copper, for any receiving water flow condition (high flow to low flow), the fully-mixed downstream ambient copper concentration is in compliance with the CTR criteria.[1]

[1] This method considers the actual lowest upstream hardness and actual lowest effluent hardness to determine the reasonable worst-case ambient downstream hardness under all possible receiving water flow conditions. Table F-5 demonstrates that the receiving water is always in compliance with the CTR criteria at the fully-mixed location in the receiving water. It also demonstrates that the receiving water is in compliance with the CTR

Table F-6. Copper ECA Evaluation

Lowest Observed Effluent Hardness	**79 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)**
Lowest Observed Upstream Receiving Water Hardness	**16 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)**
Highest Assumed Upstream Receiving Water Copper Concentration	**1.9 µg/L[1]**
Copper $ECA_{chronic}$[2]	**7.6 µg/L**

Effluent Fraction[6]		Fully Mixed Downstream Ambient Concentration			
		Hardness[3] (mg/L)	**CTR Criteria[4] (µg/L)**	**Copper[5] (µg/L)**	**Complies with CTR Criteria**
High Flow	1%	17	2.0	2.0	**Yes**
	5%	19	2.3	2.2	**Yes**
	15%	25	2.9	2.8	**Yes**
	25%	32	3.5	3.4	**Yes**
	50%	48	4.9	4.8	**Yes**
	75%	63	6.3	6.2	**Yes**
Low Flow	100%	79	7.6	7.6	**Yes**

1 Highest assumed upstream receiving water copper concentration calculated using Equation 1 for chronic criterion at a hardness of 16 mg/L.
2 ECA calculated using Equation 1 for chronic criterion at a hardness of 79 mg/L.
3 Fully mixed downstream ambient hardness is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent hardness at the applicable effluent fraction using Equation 3.
4 Fully mixed downstream ambient criteria are the chronic criteria calculated using Equation 1 at the mixed hardness.
5 Fully mixed downstream ambient copper concentration is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent copper concentrations at the applicable effluent fraction using Equation 3.
6 The effluent fraction ranges from 1% at the high receiving water flow condition, to 100% at the lowest receiving water flow condition (i.e., effluent dominated).

ECA for Acute Cadmium, Lead, and Acute Silver – For Concave Up Metals (i.e., acute cadmium, lead, and acute silver), the relationship between hardness and the metals criteria is different than for Concave Down Metals. The 2006 Study demonstrates that for Concave Up Metals, the effluent and upstream receiving water can be in compliance with the CTR criteria, but the resulting mixture may contain metals concentrations that exceed the CTR criteria and could cause toxicity. For these metals, the 2006 Study provides a mathematical approach to calculate the ECA that is protective of aquatic life, in all areas of the receiving water affected by the discharge, under all discharge and receiving water flow conditions (see Equation 4, below).

The ECA, as calculated using Equation 4, is based on the reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water hardness, the lowest observed effluent hardness, and assuming no receiving water assimilative capacity for metals (i.e., ambient background metals concentrations are at their respective CTR criterion). Equation 4 is not used in place of the CTR equation (Equation 1). Rather, Equation 4, which is derived using the CTR equation, is used as a direct approach for calculating the ECA. This replaces an iterative approach

criteria for all mixtures from the point of discharge to the fully-mixed location. Therefore, a mixing zone is not used for compliance.

for calculating the ECA. The CTR equation has been used to evaluate the receiving water downstream of the discharge at all discharge and flow conditions to ensure the ECA is protective (e.g., see Table F-6).

$$ECA = \left(\frac{m(H_e - H_{rw})(e^{m\{\ln(H_{rw})\}+b})}{H_{rw}} \right) + e^{m\{\ln(H_{rw})\}+b} \qquad \text{(Equation 4)}$$

Where:

m, b = criterion specific constants (from CTR)
H_e = lowest observed effluent hardness
H_{rw} = reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water hardness

An example similar to the Concave Down Metals is shown for lead, a Concave Up Metal, in Table F-6, below. As previously mentioned, the lowest effluent hardness is 79 mg/L, while the upstream receiving water hardness ranged from 16 mg/L to 39 mg/L. In this case, the reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water hardness to use in Equation 4 to calculate the ECA is 16 mg/L.

Using the procedures discussed above to calculate the ECA for all Concave Up Metals will result in WQBELs that are protective under all potential effluent/receiving water flow conditions (high flow to low flow) and under all known hardness conditions, as demonstrated in Table F-6, for lead.

Table F-7. Lead ECA Evaluation

Lowest Observed Effluent Hardness	**79 mg/L**
Reasonable Worst-case Upstream Receiving Water Hardness	**16 mg/L**
Reasonable Worst-case Upstream Receiving Water Lead Concentration	**0.31 µg/L [1]**
Lead $ECA_{chronic}$ [2]	**1.9 µg/L**

Effluent Fraction [6]		Fully Mixed Downstream Ambient Concentration			
		Hardness [3] (mg/L) (as $CaCO_3$)	**CTR Criteria [4] (µg/L)**	**Lead [5] (µg/L)**	**Complies with CTR Criteria**
High Flow	1%	17	0.32	0.32	**Yes**
	5%	19	0.39	0.39	**Yes**
	15%	26	0.56	0.54	**Yes**
	25%	32	0.74	0.70	**Yes**
	50%	48	1.2	1.1	**Yes**
	75%	63	1.7	1.5	**Yes**
Low Flow	100%	79	2.4	1.9	**Yes**

[1] Reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water lead concentration calculated using Equation 1 for chronic criterion at a hardness of 16 mg/L.
[2] ECA calculated using Equation 4 for chronic criteria.
[3] Fully mixed downstream ambient hardness is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent hardness at the applicable effluent fraction.
[4] Fully mixed downstream ambient criteria are the chronic criteria calculated using Equation 1 at the mixed hardness.
[5] Fully mixed downstream ambient lead concentration is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent lead concentrations at the applicable effluent fraction.
[6] The effluent fraction ranges from 1% at the high receiving water flow condition, to 100% at the lowest receiving water flow condition (i.e., effluent dominated).

Based on the procedures discussed above, Table F-7 lists all the CTR hardness-dependent metals and the associated ECA used in this Order.

Table F-8. Summary of ECA Evaluations for CTR Hardness-dependent Metals

CTR Metals	ECA (µg/L, total recoverable)	
	Acute	**Chronic**
Copper	11	7.6
Chromium III	1,432	171
Cadmium	3.1	2.0
Lead	48	1.9
Nickel	384	43
Silver	1.4	--
Zinc	98	98

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

a. The Central Valley Water Board conducted the RPA in accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP. Although the SIP applies directly to the control of CTR priority pollutants, the State Water Board has held that the Regional Water Boards may use the SIP as guidance for water quality-based toxics control.[1] The SIP states in the introduction "*The goal of this Policy is to establish a standardized approach for permitting discharges of toxic pollutants to non-ocean surface waters in a manner that promotes statewide consistency*." Therefore, in this Order the RPA procedures from the SIP were used to evaluate reasonable potential for both CTR and non-CTR constituents. The RPA was based on information submitted as part of the application, in studies, and as directed by monitoring and reporting programs.

b. Constituents with Limited Data. Reasonable potential cannot be determined for the following constituents because effluent data are limited or ambient background concentrations are not available. The Discharger is required to continue to monitor for these constituents in the effluent using analytical methods that provide the best feasible detection limits. When additional data become available, further analysis will be conducted to determine whether to add numeric effluent limitations or to continue monitoring.

i. Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether

(a) WQO. The CTR contains a criterion of 0.031 µg/L for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether for the protection of human health for waters from which both water and organisms are consumed. Order R5-2007-0031-01 included effluent limitations for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether based on the CTR human health criterion.

(b) RPA Results. In Order R5-2007-0031-01, the Central Valley Water Board determined that the discharge exhibited reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR criterion for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether based on an MEC of 0.32 µg/L, which exceeded the CTR water quality criterion. In samples collected in March and April 2011, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether was not detected in two effluent samples with MDLs of 1.0 µg/L and 0.5 µg/L, respectively. Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether was not detected in four receiving water samples collected between May 2003 and March 2011 with a minimum MDL of 0.01 µg/L. Since there are only two recent samples and the lowest MDLs for the effluent samples are greater than the CTR water quality criterion, the SIP requires (Section 1.3, Step 8) additional monitoring for the pollutant in place of a WQBEL.

[1] See Order WQO 2001-16 (Napa) and Order WQO 2004-0013 (Yuba City).

(c) WQBELS. There is insufficient data to determine if WQBELs are required, however the previous Order includes WQBELs for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether. The Clean Water Act (CWA) specifies that a revised permit may not include effluent limitations that are less stringent than the previous permit unless a less stringent limitation is justified based on exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions contained in Clean Water Act sections 402(o) or 303(d)(4), or, where applicable, the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR 122.44(l)]. . The existing data for bis(2-chloroethyl)ether does not provide new information that was not available at the time the current permit was adopted. The data at hand is insufficient information to meet the exceptions to the federal antibacksliding provisions of the CWA and federal regulations. Furthermore, pursuant to CWA section 303(d)(4), although Angels Creek is an attainment water, there is insufficient information to evaluate compliance with the federal and state antidegradation policies at this time. Therefore, this Order includes a final AMEL and MDEL for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether of 0.41 µg/L and 0.82 µg/L, respectively, based on the CTR criterion for the protection of human health.

(d) Plant Performance and Attainability. Based on monitoring data from March and April 2011, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether has not been detected in the effluent above an MDL of 0.5 µg/L, which is below the applicable MDEL of 0.82 µg/L. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board anticipates that the Discharger will be able to comply with the effluent limitations for bis (2-chloroethyl) ether.

c. Constituents with No Reasonable Potential. WQBELs are not included in this Order for constituents that do not demonstrate reasonable potential (i.e., constituents were not detected in the effluent or receiving water); however, monitoring for those pollutants is established in this Order as required by the SIP. If the results of effluent monitoring demonstrate reasonable potential, this Order may be reopened and modified by adding an appropriate effluent limitation.

Most constituents with no reasonable potential are not discussed in this Order. However, the following constituents were found to have no reasonable potential after assessment of the data:

i. Chlorine Residual

(a) WQO. USEPA developed National Ambient Water Quality Criteria (NAWQC) for protection of freshwater aquatic life for chlorine residual. The recommended 4-day average (chronic) and 1-hour average (acute) criteria for chlorine residual are 0.011 µg/L and 0.019 µg/L, respectively. Order R5-2007-0031-01 included effluent limitations for chlorine.

(b) RPA Results. The Discharger converted from chlorine disinfection to UV disinfection in November 2010. The Discharger uses peroxide to address algae buildup in the filters, which has no residual. The Central Valley

Water Board determined, therefore, that the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the NAWQC for chlorine and the effluent limitations for chlorine have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

ii. Copper

(a) WQO. The CTR includes hardness-dependent criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for copper. These criteria for copper are presented in dissolved concentrations. USEPA recommends conversion factors to translate dissolved concentrations to total concentrations. Default USEPA translators were used in this Order.

(b) RPA Results. Section IV.C.2.e includes procedures for conducting the RPA for copper. The maximum observed upstream receiving water copper concentration was 1.7 µg/L (total recoverable), based on one sample. Based on the lowest observed upstream receiving water hardness of 16 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$), the applicable total recoverable criteria for evaluating the ambient background concentration are 1.9 µg/L and 2.5 µg/L, for the chronic and acute criteria respectively. Based on this data, the maximum ambient copper concentration does not exceed the applicable CTR criteria.

As discussed in Section IV.C.2.e for comparing the MEC to the criteria, the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness should be used. Based on a hardness of 79 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$), the applicable total recoverable criteria are 7.6 µg/L and 11 µg/L, for the chronic and acute criteria respectively. The MEC for copper (total recoverable) was 6.2 µg/L, based on three samples. Based on this data, the MEC does not exceed the applicable CTR criteria.

Order R5-2007-0031-01 included effluent limitations for copper based on the CTR hardness dependent criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for copper. The MEC for copper and the maximum ambient background for copper do not exceed the applicable criteria. Therefore, the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR criteria. Therefore, the effluent limitations for copper have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

iii. Dichlorobromomethane

(a) WQO. The CTR contains a criterion of 0.56 µg/L for dichlorobromomethane for the protection of human health for waters from which both water and organisms are consumed. Order R5-2007-0031-01 included effluent limitations for dichlorobromomethane based on the CTR human health criterion.

(b) RPA Results. Dichlorobromomethane was not detected in one effluent or one receiving water sample, with a method detection limit (MDL) of 0.37 µg/L for each. Dichlorobromomethane is a chlorine disinfection byproduct and the Facility discontinued the use of chlorine disinfection in November 2010. Therefore, the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above CTR water quality criteria for dichlorobromomethane and the effluent limitations for dichlorobromomethane have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

iv. Lead

(a) WQO. The CTR includes hardness-dependent criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for lead. These criteria for lead are presented in dissolved concentrations. USEPA recommends conversion factors to translate dissolved concentrations to total concentrations. Default USEPA translators were used in this Order.

(b) RPA Results. Section IV.C.2.e includes procedures for conducting the RPA for lead. The maximum observed upstream receiving water lead concentration was 0.68 µg/L (as total recoverable), based on one sample. Based on the lowest observed upstream receiving water hardness of 16 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$) the applicable total recoverable criteria for evaluating the ambient background concentration, are 0.31 µg/L and 7.9 µg/L, for the chronic and acute criteria respectively. Based on this data, the maximum ambient lead concentration exceeds the applicable CTR criteria.

As discussed in Section IV.C.2.e for comparing the MEC to the criteria, the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness should be used. Based on the reasonable worst-case downstream hardness, the applicable total recoverable criteria are 1.9 µg/L and 48 µg/L, for the chronic and acute criteria respectively. Lead was not detected in three reported samples, with an MDL of 0.50 µg/L (as total recoverable). Based on this data, the MEC does not exceed the CTR criteria.

Order R5-2007-0031-01 included effluent limitations for lead based on the CTR hardness dependent criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for lead. Although lead was detected in the receiving water at concentrations greater than applicable water quality standards, since it

was not detected in the effluent the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR lead criterion for the protection of freshwater aquatic life. Therefore, the effluent limitations for lead have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

v. Settleable Solids

(a) WQO. For inland surface waters, the Basin Plan states that *"[w]ater shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses."* Order R5-2007-0031-01 established an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) of 0.1 ml/L and a maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) of 0.2 ml/L for settleable solids to implement the narrative settleable solids objective.

(b) RPA Results. Settleable solids were not detected in the effluent based on 27 samples. Because settleable solids have not been detected in the effluent and because the Discharger provides tertiary treatment, the discharge from the Facility does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the Basin Plan's narrative objective for settleable solids and the effluent limitations for settleable solids have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal antibacksliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

vi. Zinc

(a) WQO. The CTR includes hardness-dependent criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for zinc. These criteria for zinc are presented in dissolved concentrations. USEPA recommends conversion factors to translate dissolved concentrations to total concentrations. Default USEPA translators were used in this Order.

(b) RPA Results. Section IV.C.2.e includes procedures for conducting the RPA for zinc. The maximum observed upstream receiving water zinc concentration was 4.4 µg/L (as total recoverable), based on one sample. Based on the lowest observed upstream receiving water hardness of 16 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$) the applicable total recoverable criteria for evaluating the ambient background concentration are 25 µg/L for both the chronic and acute criteria. Based on this data, the maximum ambient zinc concentration does not exceed the applicable CTR criteria.

As discussed in Section IV.C.2.e for comparing the MEC to the criteria, the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness should be used. Based on a hardness of 79 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$), the applicable total recoverable criteria are 98 µg/L for both the chronic and acute criteria. The

MEC for zinc (total recoverable) was 41 µg/L, based on 3 samples. Based on this data, the MEC does not exceed the applicable CTR criteria.

Order R5-2007-0031-01 included effluent limitations for zinc based on the CTR hardness dependent criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for zinc. The MEC for zinc and the maximum ambient background for zinc do not exceed the applicable criteria. Therefore, the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR criteria. Therefore, the effluent limitations for zinc have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

vii. Salinity

(a) WQO. The Basin Plan contains a chemical constituent objective that incorporates state MCLs, contains a narrative objective, and contains numeric water quality objectives for electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, sulfate, and chloride. The USEPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Chloride recommends acute and chronic criteria for the protection of aquatic life. There are no USEPA water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life for electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, and sulfate. Additionally, there are no USEPA numeric water quality criteria for the protection of agricultural, livestock, and industrial uses. Numeric values for the protection of these uses are typically based on site-specific conditions and evaluations to determine the appropriate constituent threshold necessary to interpret the narrative chemical constituent Basin Plan objective.

Table F-9. Salinity Water Quality Criteria/Objectives

Parameter	Agricultural WQ Objective[1]	Secondary MCL[3]	USEPA NAWQC	Effluent	
				Average	Maximum
EC (µmhos/cm)	Varies[2]	900, 1600, 2200	NA	338	420
TDS (mg/L)	Varies	500, 1000, 1500	NA	254	353
Sulfate (mg/L)	Varies	250, 500, 600	NA	34	34
Chloride (mg/L)	Varies	250, 500, 600	1-hr: 860 4-day: 230	37	37

Parameter	Agricultural WQ Objective[1]	Secondary MCL[3]	USEPA NAWQC	Effluent	
				Average	Maximum

1 Narrative chemical constituent objective of the Basin Plan. Procedures for establishing the applicable numeric limitation to implement the narrative objective can be found in the *Policy for Application of Water Quality*, Chapter IV, Section 8 of the Basin Plan. However, the Basin Plan does not require improvement over naturally occurring background concentrations. In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular constituent exceeds an applicable water quality objective, the natural background concentration will be considered to comply with the objective.

2 The EC level in irrigation water that harms crop production depends on the crop type, soil type, irrigation methods, rainfall, and other factors.

3 The secondary MCLs are stated as a recommended level, upper level, and a short-term maximum level.

(1) Chloride. The secondary MCL for chloride is 250 mg/L, as a recommended level, 500 mg/L as an upper level, and 600 mg/L as a short-term maximum. The Central Valley Water Board must determine the applicable numeric limit to implement the narrative objective for the protection of agricultural supply. The most limiting agricultural water quality goal to interpret the narrative chemical constituents objective is 106 mg/L as a long-term average based on Water Quality for Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 29, Rev. 1 (R.S. Ayers and D.W. Westcot, Rome, 1985). The water quality goal is intended to protect against adverse effects on sensitive crops when irrigated via sprinklers. However, the agricultural water goal is not a site-specific goal or objective, but rather a general measure to protect salt-sensitive crops. Site-specific levels of chloride for the receiving waters are necessary to interpret the narrative chemical constituents objective for protection of agricultural supply.

The Central Valley Water Board is currently implementing the CV-SALTS initiative to develop a Basin Plan amendment that will establish a salt and nitrate Management Plan for the Central Valley. Through this effort, the Basin Plan will be amended to define how the narrative water quality objective is to be interpreted for the protection of agricultural use. All studies conducted through this Order to establish an agricultural limit to implement the narrative objective will be reviewed by and consistent with the efforts underway by CV-SALTS.

USEPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Chloride recommends acute (1-hour) and chronic (4-day) criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life of 860 mg/L and 230 mg/L, respectively.

(2) Electrical Conductivity. The secondary MCL for EC is 900 µmhos/cm as a recommended level, 1600 µmhos/cm as an upper level, and 2200 µmhos/cm as a short-term maximum. The Central Valley Water Board must determine the applicable numeric limit to

implement the narrative objective for the protection of agricultural supply. The most limiting agricultural water quality goal may be as low as 700 µmhos/cm as a long-term average based on Water Quality for Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 29, Rev. 1 (R.S. Ayers and D.W. Westcot, Rome, 1985). However, the 700 µmhos/cm agricultural water quality goal is not a site-specific goal or objective, but rather a general measure of electrical conductivity that was determined to protect salt-sensitive crops, such as beans, carrots, turnips, and strawberries under certain soil and climate conditions. Most other crops can tolerate higher EC concentrations without harm. Site-specific levels of EC for the receiving waters to interpret the narrative chemical constituents objective in the Basin Plan for protection of agricultural supply are necessary. Overall, salinity of irrigation water must be maintained at levels in which growers do not need to take extra measures to minimize or eliminate any harmful impacts.

The Central Valley Water Board is currently implementing the CV-SALTS initiative to develop a Basin Plan Amendment that will establish a salt and nitrate Management Plan for the Central Valley. Through this effort the Basin Plan will be amended to define how the narrative water quality objective is to be interpreted for the protection of agricultural use. All studies conducted through this Order to establish an agricultural limit to implement the narrative objective will be reviewed by and consistent with the efforts currently underway by CV-SALTS.

(3) Sulfate. The secondary MCL for sulfate is 250 mg/L as a recommended level, 500 mg/L as an upper level, and 600 mg/L as a short-term maximum.

(4) Total Dissolved Solids. The secondary MCL for TDS is 500 mg/L as a recommended level, 1000 mg/L as an upper level, and 1500 mg/L as a short-term maximum. The Central Valley Water Board must determine the applicable numeric limit to implement the narrative objective for the protection of agricultural supply. The most limiting agricultural water quality goal may be 450 mg/L as a long-term average based on Water Quality for Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 29, Rev. 1 (R.S. Ayers and D.W. Westcot, Rome, 1985). Water Quality for Agriculture evaluates the impacts of salinity levels on crop tolerance and yield reduction, and establishes water quality goals that are protective of the agricultural uses. However, the water quality goal is not a site-specific goal, but rather a general measure of TDS that was determined to protect salt-sensitive crops. Only the most salt sensitive crops require irrigation water of 450 mg/L or less to prevent loss of yield. Most other crops can tolerate higher TDS concentrations

without harm. Site-specific levels of TDS for the receiving waters to interpret the narrative chemical constituents objective are necessary.

The Central Valley Water Board is currently implementing the CV-SALTS initiative to develop a Basin Plan Amendment that will establish a salt and nitrate Management Plan for the Central Valley. Through this effort the Basin Plan will be amended to define how the narrative water quality objective is to be interpreted for the protection of agricultural use. All studies conducted through this Order to establish an agricultural limit to implement the narrative objective will be reviewed by and consistent with the efforts currently underway by CV-SALTS.

(b) RPA Results

(1) Chloride. There was one reported chloride sample reported at 37 mg/L. Chloride receiving water data for Angels Creek is not available. Based on these results, the discharge does not have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream excursion of the Secondary MCL for chloride.

(2) Electrical Conductivity. A review of the Discharger's monitoring reports shows an average effluent EC of 338 µmhos/cm, with a range from 278 µmhos/cm to 420 µmhos/cm. Background concentrations in Angels Creek ranged from 103 µmhos/cm to 108 µmhos/cm, with an average of 105 µmhos/cm. Based on these results, the discharge does not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream excursion of the Secondary MCL for EC.

(3) Sulfate. There was one reported sulfate sample of 34 mg/L. Sulfate receiving water data for Angels Creek is not available. Based on these results, the discharge does not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream excursion of Secondary MCL for sulfate.

(4) Total Dissolved Solids. The average TDS effluent concentration was 254 mg/L with concentrations ranging from 181 mg/L to 353 mg/L. These levels do not exceed the Secondary MCL for TDS. Background concentrations in Angels Creek ranged from 76 mg/L to 84 mg/L, with an average of 79 mg/L.

(c) WQBELs. The discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality objectives for salinity. However, since the Facility discharges to Angels Creek, a tributary to New Melones Reservoir and the Stanislaus River, and eventually the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, of particular concern is the salt contribution to Delta waters. Allowing the Discharger to increase its current salt loading is contrary to the Region-wide efforts to address salinity in the Central Valley. Therefore, this Order includes a

performance-based average effluent limitation of 510 µmhos/cm for EC to be applied as a monthly average to limit the discharge to current levels. This performance-based effluent limitation is retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

Furthermore, in order to ensure that the Discharger will continue to control the discharge of salinity, this Order includes a requirement to update and continue to implement a salinity evaluation and minimization plan, and water supply monitoring is required to evaluate the relative contribution of salinity from the source water to the effluent.

(d) Plant Performance and Attainability. The effluent limitations established in this Order for electrical conductivity are based on the observed performance of the existing treatment system. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

d. Constituents with Reasonable Potential. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a water quality standard for ammonia, biochemical oxygen demand, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether, nitrate, pH, pathogens, and total suspended solids. WQBELs for these constituents are included in this Order. A summary of the RPA is provided in Attachment G, and a detailed discussion of the RPA for each constituent is provided below.

i. Ammonia

(a) WQO. The NAWQC for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for total ammonia, recommends acute (1-hour average; criteria maximum concentration or CMC) standards based on pH and chronic (30-day average; criteria continuous concentration or CCC) standards based on pH and temperature. USEPA also recommends that no 4-day average concentration should exceed 2.5 times the 30-day CCC. USEPA found that as pH increased, both the acute and chronic toxicity of ammonia increased. Salmonids were more sensitive to acute toxicity effects than other species. However, while the acute toxicity of ammonia was not influenced by temperature, it was found that invertebrates and young fish experienced increasing chronic toxicity effects with increasing temperature. Because Angels Creek has a beneficial use of cold freshwater habitat and the potential for the presence of salmonids and early fish life stages, the recommended criteria for waters where salmonids and early life stages are present were used.

(b) RPA Results. Per Section 1.3, Step 7, of the SIP, the facility type may be used as information to aid in determining if the discharge may cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective and a WQBEL is required. The Facility treats domestic wastewater. Domestic wastewater inherently contains ammonia. Nitrification is the biological process that

converts ammonia to nitrates. Denitrification is a process that converts nitrates to nitrogen gas, which is then released to the atmosphere. The Discharger currently uses nitrification to remove ammonia from the waste stream. Potential inadequate or incomplete nitrification may result in the discharge of ammonia to the receiving stream.

Ammonia is known to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms in surface waters, so discharges of ammonia in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life would violate the Basin Plan narrative toxicity objective. Since the Discharger started adding a hydrated lime slurry to aid in nitrification in June 2010, the ammonia concentrations during the discharge season (15 November through 15 May) has reduced and does not pose a reasonable potential based on quality of treated effluent alone. However, due to the facility type and adherent nature of domestic wastewater, the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the NAWQC.

(c) WQBELs. The Central Valley Water Board calculates WQBELs in accordance with SIP procedures for non-CTR constituents, and ammonia is a non-CTR constituent. The SIP procedure assumes a 4-day averaging period for calculating the long-term average discharge condition (LTA). However, USEPA recommends modifying the procedure for calculating permit limits for ammonia using a 30-day averaging period for the calculation of the LTA corresponding to the 30-day CCC. Therefore, while the LTAs corresponding to the acute and 4-day chronic criteria were calculated according to SIP procedures, the LTA corresponding to the 30-day CCC was calculated assuming a 30-day averaging period. The lowest LTA representing the acute, 4-day CCC, and 30-day CCC is then selected for deriving the AMEL and the MDEL.

The maximum permitted effluent pH is 8.0. In order to protect against the worst-case short-term exposure of an organism, a pH value of 8.0 was used to derive the acute criterion. The resulting acute criterion is 5.62 mg/L.

The effluent pH and temperature were evaluated to determine the 30-day average CCC. Using the maximum 30-day average pH of 7.5 and maximum 30-day average temperature of 18 C results in a CCC of 3.49 mg/L (as N). The 4-day average concentration is derived in accordance with the USEPA criterion as 2.5 times the 30-day CCC. Based on the 30-day CCC of 3.49 mg/L (as N), the 4-day average concentration that should not be exceeded is 8.72 mg/L (as N).

As described further in section IV.C.2.c of this Fact Sheet, an acute aquatic toxicity dilution credit of 1.25:1 may be used in the development of WQBELs for ammonia. Following the procedures established by the SIP

and USEPA recommendations and applying dilution credits, the resulting AMEL and MDEL for ammonia are 4.5 mg/L and 13 mg/L, respectively.

(d) Plant Performance and Attainability. Since the Discharger started adding a hydrated lime slurry to aid in nitrification in June 2010, the MEC for ammonia during the discharge season (15 November through 15 May) was 4.9 µg/L, which is below the applicable effluent limitations. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

ii. Nitrate and Nitrite

(a) WQO. DPH has adopted Primary MCLs for the protection of human health for nitrite and nitrate that are equal to 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L (measured as nitrogen), respectively. DPH has also adopted a primary MCL of 10,000 µg/L for the sum of nitrate and nitrite, measured as nitrogen.

USEPA has developed a primary MCL and an MCL goal of 1,000 µg/L for nitrite (as nitrogen). For nitrate, USEPA has developed Drinking Water Standards (10,000 µg/L as Primary MCL) and NAWQC for protection of human health (10,000 µg/L for non-cancer health effects). Recent toxicity studies have indicated a possibility that nitrate is toxic to aquatic organisms.

(b) RPA Results. Untreated domestic wastewater contains ammonia. Nitrification is a biological process that converts ammonia to nitrite and nitrite to nitrate. Denitrification is a process that converts nitrate to nitrite or nitric oxide and then to nitrous oxide or nitrogen gas, which is then released to the atmosphere. Nitrate and nitrite are known to cause adverse health effects in humans. Inadequate or incomplete denitrification may result in the discharge of nitrate and/or nitrite to the receiving stream. The conversion of ammonia to nitrites and the conversion of nitrites to nitrates present a reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the Primary MCLs for nitrite and nitrate.

(c) WQBELs. This Order contains a final AMEL for nitrate plus nitrite of 10 mg/L(as N), based on the protection of the Basin Plan's narrative chemical constituents objective and to assure the treatment process adequately denitrifies the waste stream.

(d) Plant Performance and Attainability. Analysis of the effluent data shows that the MEC of 5.0 mg/L for nitrate and an MEC of 0.096 mg/L for nitrite are less than the applicable WQBELs. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

iii. Pathogens

(a) WQO. DPH has developed reclamation criteria, CCR, Division 4, Chapter 3 (Title 22), for the reuse of wastewater. Title 22 requires that for spray irrigation of food crops, parks, playgrounds, schoolyards, and other areas of similar public access, wastewater be adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, and filtered, and that the effluent total coliform levels not exceed 2.2 MPN/100 mL as a 7-day median. As coliform organisms are living and mobile, it is impracticable to quantify an exact number of coliform organisms and to establish weekly average limitations. Instead, coliform organisms are measured as a most probable number and regulated based on a 7-day median limitation.

Title 22 also requires that recycled water used as a source of water supply for non-restricted recreational impoundments be disinfected tertiary recycled water that has been subjected to conventional treatment. A non-restricted recreational impoundment is defined as *"…an impoundment of recycled water, in which no limitations are imposed on body-contact water recreational activities.*" Title 22 is not directly applicable to surface waters; however, the Central Valley Water Board finds that it is appropriate to apply an equivalent level of treatment to that required by the DPH's reclamation criteria because the receiving water is used for irrigation of agricultural land and for contact recreation purposes. The stringent disinfection criteria of Title 22 are appropriate since the undiluted effluent may be used for the irrigation of food crops and/or for body-contact water recreation. Coliform organisms are intended as an indicator of the effectiveness of the entire treatment train and the effectiveness of removing other pathogens.

(b) RPA Results. The beneficial uses applicable to Angels Creek include municipal and domestic supply, water contact recreation, and agricultural irrigation supply. To protect these beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board finds that the wastewater must be disinfected and adequately treated to prevent disease. The method of treatment is not prescribed by this Order; however, wastewater must be treated to a level equivalent to that recommended by DPH.

(c) WQBELs. In accordance with the requirements of Title 22, this Order includes effluent limitations for total coliform organisms of 2.2 MPN/100 mL as a 7-day median; 23 MPN/100 mL, not to be exceeded more than once in a 30-day period; and 240 MPN/100 mL as an instantaneous maximum.

In addition to coliform limitations, an operational specification for turbidity has been included as a second indicator of the effectiveness of the treatment filter performance. Higher effluent turbidity measurements do not necessarily indicate that the effluent discharge exceeds the water quality criteria/objectives for pathogens (i.e., bacteria, parasites, and

viruses), which are the principal infectious agents that may be present in raw sewage. Since turbidity is not a valid indicator parameter for pathogens, the turbidity limitations in Order R5-2007-0031-01 are not imposed to protect the receiving water from excess turbidity. The former turbidity limitations were not technology-based effluent limitations or WQBELs for either pathogens or turbidity. WQBELs for turbidity are not required because the effluent does not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable water quality objectives for turbidity.

The tertiary treatment process, or equivalent, is capable of reliably treating wastewater to a turbidity level of 2 nephelometric units (NTU) as a daily average. Failure of the filtration system such that virus removal is impaired would normally result in increased particles in the effluent, which result in higher effluent turbidity. Turbidity has a major advantage for monitoring filter performance. Coliform testing, by comparison, is not conducted continuously and requires several hours, to days, to identify high coliform concentrations. Therefore, to ensure compliance with the DPH recommended Title 22 disinfection criteria, weekly average specifications are impracticable for turbidity. This Order includes operational specifications for turbidity of 2 NTU as a daily average; 5 NTU not to be exceeded more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and 10 NTU as an instantaneous maximum.

Final WQBELs for BOD_5 and TSS are based on the technical capability of the tertiary process, which is necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. BOD_5 is a measure of the amount of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter. The tertiary treatment standards for BOD_5 and TSS are indicators of the effectiveness of the tertiary treatment process. The principal design parameter for wastewater treatment plants is the daily BOD_5 and TSS loading rates and the corresponding removal rate of the system. The application of tertiary treatment processes results in the ability to achieve lower levels for BOD_5 and TSS than the secondary treatment standards currently prescribed. Therefore, this Order requires AMELs for BOD_5 and TSS of 10 mg/L, which is technically based on the capability of a tertiary system. In addition to the average weekly and average monthly effluent limitations, an MDEL for BOD_5 and TSS is included in the Order to ensure that the treatment works are not organically overloaded and operate in accordance with design capabilities.

This Order contains effluent limitations for BOD_5, total coliform organisms, and TSS, and requires a tertiary level of treatment, or equivalent, necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. The Central Valley Water Board has previously considered the factors in Water Code section 13241 in establishing these requirements.

(d) Plant Performance and Attainability. The Facility is designed to provide tertiary treatment. The Central Valley Water Board, therefore, concludes that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

iv. pH

(a) WQO. The Basin Plan includes a water quality objective for surface waters (except for Goose Lake) that the *"…pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5."*

(b) RPA Results. The discharge of tertiary treated wastewater has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the Basin Plan's numeric objectives for pH.

(c) WQBELs. Order R5-2007-0031-01 contained a minimum and maximum effluent limitation of 6.5 and 8.0, respectively. The maximum pH effluent limitation was a performance-based limit and was reduced from the Basin Plan's maximum limit of 8.5. The MEC for pH is 7.8, which indicates that the Discharger can consistently comply with a more stringent pH instantaneous maximum limitation. Effluent limitations for pH of 6.5 as an instantaneous minimum and 8.0 as an instantaneous maximum are included in this Order based on protection of the Basin Plan objectives for pH.

(d) Plant Performance and Attainability. Based on 21 effluent pH samples, the minimum pH was 7.0 and the maximum pH was 7.8. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. This Order includes WQBELs for ammonia, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether, BOD_5, electrical conductivity, nitrate, nitrite, pH, total coliform organisms, and TSS. The general methodology for calculating WQBELs based on the different criteria/objectives is described in subsections IV.C.4.b through e, below. See Attachment H for the WQBEL calculations.

b. Effluent Concentration Allowance. For each water quality criterion/objective, the ECA is calculated using the following steady-state mass balance equation from Section 1.4 of the SIP:

$ECA = C + D(C - B)$ *where C>B, and*
$ECA = C$ *where C≤B*

where:

ECA = effluent concentration allowance
D = dilution credit
C = the priority pollutant criterion/objective

B = the ambient background concentration.

According to the SIP, the ambient background concentration (B) in the equation above shall be the observed maximum with the exception that an ECA calculated from a priority pollutant criterion/objective that is intended to protect human health from carcinogenic effects shall use the arithmetic mean concentration of the ambient background samples. For ECAs based on MCLs, which implement the Basin Plan's chemical constituents objective and are applied as annual averages, an arithmetic mean is also used for B due to the long-term basis of the criteria.

c. Basin Plan Objectives and MCLs. For WQBELs based on site-specific numeric Basin Plan objectives or MCLs, the effluent limitations are applied directly as the ECA as either an MDEL, AMEL, or average annual effluent limitations, depending on the averaging period of the objective.

d. Aquatic Toxicity Criteria. WQBELs based on acute and chronic aquatic toxicity criteria are calculated in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP. The ECAs are converted to equivalent long-term averages (i.e., LTA_{acute} and $LTA_{chronic}$) using statistical multipliers and the lowest LTA is used to calculate the AMEL and MDEL using additional statistical multipliers.

e. Human Health Criteria. WQBELs based on human health criteria, are also calculated in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP. The ECAs are set equal to the AMEL and a statistical multiplier was used to calculate the MDEL.

$$AMEL = mult_{AMEL}\left[\min\left(\overbrace{M_A ECA_{acute}}^{LTA_{acute}}, M_C ECA_{chronic}\right)\right]$$

$$MDEL = mult_{MDEL}\left[\min\left(M_A ECA_{acute}, \underbrace{M_C ECA_{chronic}}_{LTA_{chronic}}\right)\right]$$

$$MDEL_{HH} = \left(\frac{mult_{MDEL}}{mult_{AMEL}}\right) AMEL_{HH}$$

where:
$mult_{AMEL}$ = statistical multiplier converting minimum LTA to AMEL
$mult_{MDEL}$ = statistical multiplier converting minimum LTA to MDEL
M_A = statistical multiplier converting acute ECA to LTA_{acute}
M_C = statistical multiplier converting chronic ECA to $LTA_{chronic}$

Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point No. 001

Table F-10. Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	158	238	317	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	158	238	317	--	--
Priority Pollutants						
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	0.41	--	0.82	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	4.5	--	13	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	71	--	206	--	--
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	510	--	--	--	--
Nitrate plus Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	10	--	--	--	--
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	--	2.2[2]	23[3]	--	240

[1] Based upon an average daily discharge flow of 1.9 MGD.

[2] Applied as a 7-day median effluent limitation.

[3] Not to be exceeded more than once in any 30-day period.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

For compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct whole effluent toxicity testing for acute and chronic toxicity, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E section V.). This Order also contains effluent limitations for acute toxicity and requires the Discharger to implement best management practices to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity.

a. Acute Aquatic Toxicity. The Basin Plan contains a narrative toxicity objective that states, "*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.*" (Basin Plan at page III-8.00) The Basin Plan also states that, *"…effluent limits based upon acute biotoxicity tests of effluents will be prescribed where appropriate…*". USEPA Region 9 provided guidance for the development of acute toxicity effluent limitations in the absence of numeric water quality objectives for toxicity in its document titled "Guidance for NPDES Permit

Issuance", dated February 1994. In section B.2. "Toxicity Requirements" (pgs. 14-15) it states that, "*In the absence of specific numeric water quality objectives for acute and chronic toxicity, the narrative criterion 'no toxics in toxic amounts' applies. Achievement of the narrative criterion, as applied herein, means that ambient waters shall not demonstrate for acute toxicity: 1) less than 90% survival, 50% of the time, based on the monthly median, or 2) less than 70% survival, 10% of the time, based on any monthly median. For chronic toxicity, ambient waters shall not demonstrate a test result of greater than 1 TUc.*" Acute toxicity testing results from March 2011 indicated 100% survival. Consistent with Order R5-2007-0031-01, effluent limitations for acute toxicity have been included in this Order as follows:

> **Acute Toxicity.** Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Minimum for any one bioassay---------- | 70% |
> | Median for any three consecutive bioassays ---------- | 90% |

b. Chronic Aquatic Toxicity. The Basin Plan contains a narrative toxicity objective that states, "*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.*" (Basin Plan at page III-8.00) Previous Order R5-2007-0031-01 allowed a chronic whole effluent toxicity monitoring trigger of 16 TUc, which allows for a dilution credit of 16:1. The dilution credit was allowed, because dilution credits were allowed for chronic aquatic life criteria for copper, lead, zinc, and ammonia. Order R5-2007-0031-01 also allowed chronic toxicity testing to be conducted using 6.25%. In March 2011 the Discharger conducted three species chronic WET testing using 6.25% effluent, as required by Order R5-2007-0031-01. Results of the testing did not show significant reductions when compared to the control.

In this Order, dilution credits for chronic aquatic life criteria are no longer used to develop the water quality-based effluent limits, however, there is insufficient chronic WET data to determine Facility performance, which is needed to determine if the chronic toxicity mixing zone is as small as practicable. The chronic WET numeric trigger of 16 TUc has been carried forward from the previous Order, but a study is required for the Discharger to conduct additional chronic WET testing to determine Facility performance and a reopener provision is included to allow the permit to be reopened to modify the chronic WET numeric trigger, as needed.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order requires annual chronic WET monitoring when discharging to Angels Creek for demonstration of compliance with the narrative toxicity objective. In addition to WET monitoring, the Special Provision in section VI.C.2.a of the Order includes a numeric toxicity monitoring trigger, requirements for accelerated monitoring, and requirements for TRE initiation if toxicity is demonstrated.

To ensure compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, the Discharger is required to conduct chronic WET testing, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E section V.). Furthermore, the Special Provision contained at VI.C.2.a. of this Order requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify and implement corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge demonstrates toxicity exceeding the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger, the Discharger is required to initiate a TRE in accordance with an approved TRE workplan. The numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is not an effluent limitation; it is the toxicity threshold at which the Discharger is required to perform accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring, as well as, the threshold to initiate a TRE if effluent toxicity has been demonstrated.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

1. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

40 CFR 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, with some exceptions, and 40 CFR 122.45(f)(2) allows pollutants that are limited in terms of mass to additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement. This Order includes effluent limitations expressed in terms of mass and concentration for ammonia, BOD_5, and TSS. In addition, pursuant to the exceptions to mass limitations provided in 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1), some effluent limitations are not expressed in terms of mass, such as pH and temperature, and when the applicable standards are expressed in terms of concentration (e.g., CTR criteria and MCLs) and mass limitations are not necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

Mass-based effluent limitations have been established in this Order for ammonia, BOD_5, and TSS because they are oxygen-demanding substances. Since discharges only occur during high flows when Holman Reservoir is nearing capacity, mass-based effluent limitations were calculated based upon the peak effluent flow allowed in Section IV.A of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

Except for the pollutants listed above, mass-based effluent limitations are not included in this Order for pollutant parameters for which effluent limitations are based on water quality objectives and criteria that are concentration-based.

2. Averaging Periods for Effluent Limitations

40 CFR 122.45 (d) requires average weekly and average monthly discharge limitations for POTWs unless impracticable. However, for toxic pollutants and pollutant parameters in water quality permitting, USEPA recommends the use of a MDEL in lieu of average weekly effluent limitations for two reasons. "*First, the basis for the 7-day average for POTWs derives from the secondary treatment requirements. This basis is not related to the need for assuring achievement of water quality standards. Second, a 7-day average, which could comprise up to seven or more daily samples, could average out peak toxic concentrations and*

therefore the discharge's potential for causing acute toxic effects would be missed." (TSD, pg. 96) This Order uses MDELs in lieu of average weekly effluent limitations for ammonia and bis (2-chloroethyl) ether as recommended by the TSD for the achievement of water quality standards and for the protection of the beneficial uses of the receiving stream. Furthermore, for BOD_5, pH, total coliform organisms, and TSS, weekly average effluent limitations have been replaced or supplemented with effluent limitations utilizing shorter averaging periods. The rationale for using shorter averaging periods for these constituents is discussed in section IV.C.3 of this Fact Sheet.

3. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The CWA specifies that a revised permit may not include effluent limitations that are less stringent than the previous permit unless a less stringent limitation is justified based on exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions contained in CWA sections 402(o) or 303(d)(4), or, where applicable, 40 CFR 122.44(l).

The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order R5-2007-0031-01, with the exception of copper, chlorine residual, dichlorobromomethane, lead, settleable solids, and zinc. The effluent limitations for these pollutants are less stringent than those in Order R5-2007-0031-01 as described below. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

a. CWA section 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4). CWA section 402(o)(1) specifies that, in the case of effluent imitations established on the basis of CWA section 301(b)(1)(C) (i.e., WQBELs), a permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified to contain effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit except in compliance with CWA section 303(d)(4). The effluent limitations for chlorine residual, copper, dichlorobromomethane, lead, nitrate (mass), nitrite (mass), settleable solids, turbidity, and zinc established in Order R5-2007-0031-01 are WQBELs and may be relaxed if the requirements of CWA section 303(d)(4) are satisfied.

CWA section 303(d)(4) has two parts: paragraph (A) which applies to nonattainment waters and paragraph (B) which applies to attainment waters. For attainment waters, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) specifies that a limitation based on a water quality standard may be relaxed where the action is consistent with the antidegradation policy. The 303(d) listings for Angels Creek and New Melones Reservoir, as described in section III.D.1 of this Fact Sheet, do not include chlorine residual, copper, dichlorobromomethane, lead, nitrate, nitrite, settleable solids, turbidity, or zinc. Thus, the receiving water is an attainment water for these constituents. As discussed in section IV.D.4, the removal of WQBELs for chlorine residual, copper, dichlorobromomethane, lead, settleable solids, turbidity, and zinc is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Therefore, the modifications to these effluent limitations do not violate anti-backsliding requirements.

Order R5-2007-0031-01 established final mass-based effluent limitations for nitrate and nitrite. 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1)(ii) states that mass limitations are not required when applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measurement. The numerical effluent limitations for these pollutants established in this Order are based on water quality standards and objectives, which are expressed in terms of concentration. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.25(f)(1)(ii), expressing the effluent limitations in terms of concentration is in accordance with Federal Regulations. Compliance with the concentration-based limits will ensure that significantly less mass of the pollutants is discharged to the receiving water. Discontinuing mass-based effluent limitations for these parameters is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Any impact on existing water quality will be insignificant. Therefore, the modifications to these effluent limitations do not violate anti-backsliding requirements.

b. CWA section 402(o)(2). CWA section 402(o)(2) provides several exceptions to the anti-backsliding regulations. CWA 402(o)(2)(B)(i) allows a renewed, reissued, or modified permit to contain a less stringent effluent limitation for a pollutant if information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance.

As described further in section IV.C.3.b of this Fact Sheet, updated information that was not available at the time Order R5-2007-0031-01 was issued indicates that chlorine residual, copper, dichlorobromomethane, lead, settleable solids, and zinc do not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water. The updated information that supports the relaxation of effluent limitations for these constituents includes the following:

i. Chlorine Residual. The Discharger converted from chlorine disinfection to UV disinfection in November 2010 and the Discharger uses peroxide to address algae buildup in the filters, which has no residual.

ii. Copper. Effluent and receiving water monitoring data from March and April 2011 indicates that the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR aquatic life criteria.

iii. Dichlorobromomethane. Effluent and receiving water monitoring data from March and April 2011 indicates that the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR human health criteria. Additionally, dichlorobromomethane is a chlorine disinfection byproduct and chlorine disinfection was discontinued in November 2010.

iv. Lead. Effluent and receiving water monitoring data from March and April 2011 indicates that the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR aquatic life criteria.

v. **Settleable Solids.** Effluent and receiving water monitoring data from March and April 2011 indicates that the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR aquatic life criteria. Additionally, the Discharger provides tertiary treatment.

vi. **Zinc.** Effluent and receiving water monitoring data from March and April 2011 indicates that the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR aquatic life criteria.

Thus, removal of the effluent limitations for chlorine residual, copper, dichlorobromomethane, lead, settleable solids, and zinc from the previous permit is in accordance with CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), which allows for the removal of effluent limitations based on information that was not available at the time of permit issuance.

c. Turbidity. Order R5-2007-0031-01 contained effluent limitations for turbidity. The prior limitations were solely an operational check to ensure the treatment system was functioning properly and could meet the limits for solids and coliform. The prior effluent limitations were not intended to regulate turbidity in the receiving water. Rather, turbidity is an operational parameter to determine proper system functioning and not a WQBEL.

This Order contains operational turbidity specifications to be met in lieu of effluent limitations. The revised Order does not include effluent limitations for turbidity. However, the performance-based specification in this Order is an equivalent limit that is not less stringent, and therefore does not constitute backsliding.

The revised operational specifications for turbidity are the same as the effluent limitations in Order R5-2007-0031-01. These revisions are consistent with State regulations implementing recycled water requirements. The revision in the turbidity limitation is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16 because this Order imposes equivalent or more stringent requirements than Order R5-2007-0031-01 and therefore does not allow degradation.

4. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

This Order does not allow for an increase in flow or mass of pollutants to the receiving water. Therefore, a complete antidegradation analysis is not necessary. The Order requires compliance with applicable federal technology-based standards and with WQBELs where the discharge could have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards. The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. The impact on existing water quality will be insignificant.

This Order removes existing effluent limitations for constituents in which updated monitoring data demonstrates that the effluent does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable water quality criteria or objectives in the receiving water. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the removal of the effluent limitations does not result in an allowed increase in pollutants or any additional degradation of the receiving water. Thus, the removal of effluent limitations is consistent with the the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

5. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on flow and percent removal requirements for BOD_5 and TSS. The WQBELs consist of restrictions on ammonia, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether, BOD_5, electrical conductivity, nitrate, nitrite, pH, total coliform organisms, and TSS. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order includes effluent limitations for BOD_5, total coliform organisms, and TSS to meet numeric objectives or protect beneficial uses.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on 18 May 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to 30 May 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to 30 May 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

Summary of Final Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point No. 001

Table F-11. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Flow	MGD	--	--	1.9[2]	--	--	DC
Conventional Pollutants							
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--	TTC
	lbs/day[3]	158	238	317	--	--	
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--	CFR
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.0	BP, PB
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--	TTC
	lbs/day[3]	158	238	317	--	--	
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--	CFR
Priority Pollutants							
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	0.41	--	0.82	--	--	CTR
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	4.5	--	13	--	--	NAWQC
	lbs/day[3]	71	--	206	--	--	NAWQC
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	510	--	--	--	--	PB
Nitrate plus Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	10	--	--	--	--	MCL
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	--	2.2[4]	23[5]	--	240	Title 22

[1] DC – Based on the peak capacity of the Facility.
TTC – Based on tertiary treatment capability. These effluent limitations reflect the capability of a properly operated tertiary treatment plant.
CFR – Based on secondary treatment standards contained in 40 CFR Part 133.
CTR – Based on water quality criteria contained in the California Toxics Rule and applied as specified in the SIP.
BP – Based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.
PB – Based on treatment plant performance.
MCL – Based on the Primary MCL.
Title 22 – Based on CA Department of Public Health Reclamation Criteria, CCR, Division 4, Chapter 3 (Title 22).
NAWQC – USEPA National Ambient Water Quality Criteria

[2] Applied as an average daily effluent limitation.

[3] Based upon an average daily discharge flow of 1.9 MGD.

[4] Applied as a 7-day median effluent limitation.

[5] Not to be exceeded more than once in any 30-day period.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

Land discharge specifications for the Facility are included in WDR Order No. 98-110. Therefore, this Order does include land discharge specifications.

G. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

Reclamation specifications for the Facility are included in WDR Order Nos. 98-098 and 98-110. Therefore, this Order does include land discharge specifications.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

Basin Plan water quality objectives to protect the beneficial uses of surface water and groundwater include numeric objectives and narrative objectives, including objectives for chemical constituents, toxicity, and tastes and odors. The toxicity objective requires that surface water and groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, plants, animals, or aquatic life. The chemical constituent objective requires that surface water and groundwater shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect any beneficial use or that exceed the MCLs in Title 22, CCR. The tastes and odors objective states that surface water and groundwater shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. The Basin Plan requires the application of the most stringent objective necessary to ensure that surface water and groundwater do not contain chemical constituents, toxic substances, radionuclides, or taste and odor producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect domestic drinking water supply, agricultural supply, or any other beneficial use.

A. Surface Water

1. CWA section 303(a-c), requires states to adopt water quality standards, including criteria where they are necessary to protect beneficial uses. The Central Valley Water Board adopted water quality criteria as water quality objectives in the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan states that "[t]*he numerical and narrative water quality objectives define the least stringent standards that the Regional Water Board will apply to regional waters in order to protect the beneficial uses.*" The Basin Plan includes numeric and narrative water quality objectives for various beneficial uses and water bodies. This Order contains receiving surface water limitations based on the Basin Plan numerical and narrative water quality objectives for ammonia, bacteria, biostimulatory substances, chemical constituents, color, dissolved oxygen, floating material, oil and grease, pH, pesticides, radioactivity, suspended sediment, settleable substances, suspended material, tastes and odors, temperature, toxicity, and turbidity.

a. pH. Order R5-2007-0031-01 established a receiving water limitation for pH specifying that discharges from the Facility shall not cause the ambient pH to change by more than 0.5 units based on the water quality objective for pH in the

Basin Plan, and allowed a 1-month averaging period for calculating pH change. The Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution R5-2007-0136 on 25 October 2007, amending the Basin Plan to delete the portion of the pH water quality objective that limits the change in pH to 0.5 units and the allowance of averaging periods for pH. The Basin Plan amendment has been approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA. Consistent with the revised water quality objective in the Basin Plan, this Order does not require a receiving water limitation for pH change.

In Finding No. 14 of Resolution R5-2007-0136 the Central Valley Water Board found that the change in the pH receiving water objective is consistent with the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, in that the changes to water quality objectives (i) consider maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

Ammonia is the only constituent in the discharge regulated by this Order directly related to pH. The fixed ammonia effluent limitations in this Order are based on reasonable worse-case conditions. Although ammonia criteria are based on pH, and the pH receiving water limitations are more lenient in this Order than in the previous permit, the fixed ammonia limits are more stringent limits, and are developed to protect under worse-case pH conditions. Therefore the relaxation of the pH receiving water limitation will protect aquatic life and other beneficial uses and will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses nor result in water quality less than described in applicable policies. The relaxation of the receiving water limitation is not expected to cause other impacts on water quality. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the relaxation of the pH receiving water limitation (i) is to the maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

The revised receiving water limitation for pH, which is based on the amendment to the Basin Plan's pH water quality objective, reflects current scientifically supported pH requirements for the protection of aquatic life and other beneficial uses. The revised receiving water limitation for pH is more consistent with the current USEPA recommended criteria and is fully protective of aquatic life and the other beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Changes in pH when pH is maintained within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 are neither beneficial nor adverse and, therefore, are not considered to be degradation in water quality. Attempting to restrict pH changes to 0.5 pH units would incur substantial costs without demonstrable benefits to beneficial uses. Thus, any changes in pH that would occur under the revised pH limitation would not only be protective of beneficial uses, but also would be consistent with maximum benefit to people of the State. Therefore the proposed amendment will not violate antidegradation policies.

b. Turbidity. Order R5-2007-0031-01 established a receiving water limitation for turbidity specifying that discharges from the Facility shall not cause the turbidity to increase more than 1 NTU where natural turbidity is between 0 and 5 NTU based on the water quality objective for turbidity in the Basin Plan. The Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution R5-2007-0136 on 25 October 2007, amending the Basin Plan to limit turbidity to 2 NTU when the natural turbidity is less than 1 NTU. The Basin Plan amendment has been approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA. Consistent with the revised water quality objective in the Basin Plan, this Order limits turbidity to 2 NTU when the natural turbidity is less than 1 NTU.

In Finding No. 14 of Resolution R5-2007-0136 the Central Valley Water Board found that the change in the turbidity receiving water objective is consistent with the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, in that the changes to water quality objectives (i) consider maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

This Order includes operational specifications that require the Discharger to operate the treatment system to insure that turbidity shall not exceed 2 NTU as a daily average, and 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24 hour period, and 10 NTU, at any time. Because this Order limits the average daily discharge of turbidity to 2 NTU, the Order will be protective of the receiving water under all natural background conditions as defined in the Basin Plan's revised water quality objective for turbidity. The relaxation of the turbidity receiving water limitation will protect aquatic life and other beneficial uses and will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses nor result in water quality less than described in applicable policies. The relaxation of the receiving water limitation is not expected to cause other impacts on water quality. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the relaxation of the turbidity receiving water limitation is to the maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

The revised receiving water limitation for turbidity, which is based on the amendment to the Basin Plan's turbidity water quality objective, reflects current scientifically supported turbidity requirements for the protection of aquatic life and other beneficial uses and, therefore, will be fully protective of aquatic life and the other beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Changes in turbidity allowed by the revised receiving water limitation, when ambient turbidity is below 1 NTU, would not adversely affect beneficial uses and would maintain water quality at a level higher than necessary to protect beneficial uses. Restricting low-level turbidity changes further may require costly upgrades, which would not provide any additional protection of beneficial uses. Thus, any changes in turbidity that would occur under the amended turbidity receiving water limitation would not only be protective of beneficial uses, but also would be consistent with maximum benefit

to people of the State. Therefore, the relaxed receiving water limitations for turbidity will not violate antidegradation policies.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

Groundwater specifications for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-110. Therefore, this Order does include groundwater receiving water limitations.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

1. Influent monitoring is required to collect data on the characteristics of the wastewater and to assess compliance with effluent limitations (e.g., BOD_5 and TSS reduction requirements). The monitoring frequencies for flow (continuous), BOD_5 (weekly), pH (daily), and TSS (weekly) have been retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

B. Effluent Monitoring

1. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.44(i)(2) effluent monitoring is required for all constituents with effluent limitations. Effluent monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with effluent limitations, assess the effectiveness of the treatment process, and to assess the impacts of the discharge on the receiving stream and groundwater.

2. Effluent monitoring frequencies and sample types for flow (continuous), bis (2-chloroethyl) ether (monthly), BOD_5 (daily), dissolved oxygen (continuous), EC (monthly), pH (continuous), temperature (continuous), total dissolved solids (monthly), and TSS (daily) have been retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01 to determine compliance with effluent limitations for these parameters, where applicable, and to characterize the effluent.

3. Monitoring data collected over the existing permit term for copper, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, lead, mercury, settleable solids, standard minerals, and zinc did not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives/criteria. Thus, specific monitoring requirements for these parameters have not been retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

4. This Order contains effluent limitations for total coliform organisms in order to protect the beneficial uses of Angels Creek. Monitoring data collected over the term of Order No. R5-2007-0031-01 indicates that the total coliform concentration in the

effluent consistently complies with the effluent limits. Therefore, this Order reduces the monitoring frequency for total coliform organisms from daily to three times per week when the Facility discharging the Angels Creek.

5. Limited effluent monitoring data for ammonia is available since the addition of lime to determine if the Discharger is able to comply with more stringent effluent limitations without dilution credits. Therefore, this Order establishes weekly effluent monitoring for ammonia at Monitoring Location EFF-001 when either discharging to Angels Creek or immediately before discharging into Holman Reservoir or to the Greenhorn Creek Golf Course when the Facility is not discharging to Angels Creek, in order to characterize the effluent for ammonia. Also, because water quality criteria for ammonia are dependent on pH and temperature, this Order also requires concurrent monitoring for effluent and receiving water pH and temperature.

6. This Order includes monthly monitoring requirements for nitrate plus nitrite in order to determine compliance with effluent limitations and collect data for future permit reissuances.

7. This Order includes operational specifications for turbidity. This Order moves the point of compliance from the final effluent after disinfection to an internal compliance point prior to disinfection. Therefore, monitoring for turbidity is required at Monitoring Location UVS-001 and effluent monitoring requirements have not been retained in this Order.

8. The Discharger converted from chlorine disinfection to UV disinfection in November 2010. Therefore, chlorine did not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives and monitoring requirements have not been retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

9. This Order establishes monthly effluent monitoring requirements for hardness at Monitoring Location EFF-001 when discharging to Angels Creek or at a location where a representative sample of the effluent can be collected immediately before entering Holman Reservoir or to Greenhorn Creek Golf Course, when the Facility is not discharging to Angels Creek to ensure that adequate data is available to properly adjust water quality criteria for hardness-based metals.

10. Effluent monitoring data for aluminum is not available to determine reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives. Therefore, this Order establishes effluent monitoring for aluminum four times between 1 January 2013 and 30 April 2013 at Monitoring Location EFF-001 when discharging to Angels Creek or at a location where a representative sample of the effluent can be collected immediately before entering Holman Reservoir or to the Greenhorn Creek Golf Course, when the Facility is not discharging to Angels Creek in order to characterize the effluent for aluminum.

11. Priority pollutant data for the effluent has been provided by the Discharger over the term of Order R5-2007-0031-01 and was used to conduct a meaningful RPA. In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring for priority pollutants for

which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established is required. Order R5-2007-0031-01 required effluent monitoring for priority pollutants once during the term of the permit when discharging to Angels Creek. Consequently, limited data was available for the RPA. . In accordance with Attachment I, this Order requires monitoring four times during the third or fourth discharge season after the effective date of this Order at Monitoring Location EFF-001 when discharging to Angels Creek or at a location where a representative sample of the effluent can be collected immediately before entering Holman Reservoir or to the Greenhorn Creek Golf Course, when the Facility is not discharging to Angels Creek in order to collect data to conduct an RPA for the next permit renewal. See Attachment I for more detailed requirements related to performing priority pollutant monitoring.

12. California Water Code section 13176, subdivision (a), states: "*The analysis of any material required by [Water Code sections 13000-16104] shall be performed by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code.*" DPH certifies laboratories through its Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP).

Section 13176 cannot be interpreted in a manner that would violate federal holding time requirements that apply to NPDES permits pursuant to the Clean Water Act. (Wat. Code §§ 13370, subd. (c), 13372, 13377.) Section 13176 is inapplicable to NPDES permits to the extent it is inconsistent with Clean Water Act requirements. (Wat. Code § 13372, subd. (a).) The holding time requirements are 15 minutes for chlorine residual, dissolved oxygen, and pH and immediate analysis is required for temperature. (40 C.F.R. § 136.3(e), Table II) Due to the location of the Facility, it is both legally and factually impossible for the Discharger to comply with section 13176 for constituents with short holding times.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

1. **Acute Toxicity.** Consistent with Order R5-2007-0031-01, quarterly 96-hour bioassay testing is required to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitation for acute toxicity.

2. **Chronic Toxicity.** Due to the limited frequency and duration of discharges to Angels Creek, this Order reduces the monitoring frequency for chronic whole effluent toxicity from quarterly to annually in order to demonstrate compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective. In addition, the Discharger shall perform a chronic toxicity study, as discussed in section VII.B.2.b of this Fact Sheet.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

a. Receiving water monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with receiving water limitations and to assess the impacts of the discharge on the receiving stream.

b. Monitoring Locations RSW-001

i. Receiving water monitoring frequencies and sample types for dissolved oxygen (weekly), electrical conductivity (monthly), flow (continuous), pH (weekly), total dissolved solids (monthly), temperature (weekly), and turbidity (weekly) have been retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

ii. This Order establishes monthly receiving water monitoring requirements for hardness during the first two full discharge seasons following the effective date of this Order to ensure that adequate data is available to properly adjust water quality criteria for hardness-based metals.

iii. This Order establishes weekly receiving water monitoring requirements for pH and temperature during the first two full discharge seasons following the effective date of this Order to ensure that adequate data is available to properly adjust water quality criteria for ammonia.

iv. Priority pollutant data for the receiving water has been provided by the Discharger over the term of Order R5-2007-0031-01, and was used to conduct a meaningful RPA. Order R5-2007-0031-01 required receiving water monitoring for priority pollutants once during the term of the permit when discharging to Angels Creek. Consequently, limited data was available for the RPA. In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring for priority pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires monitoring for priority pollutants and other pollutants of concern four times during the third or fourth discharge season following the effective date of this Order at Monitoring Location RSW-001, performed concurrently with effluent monitoring, in order to collect data to conduct an RPA for the next permit renewal. See Attachment I for more detailed requirements related to performing priority pollutant monitoring.

v. This Order does not retain receiving water monitoring requirements at Monitoring Location RSW-001 for ammonia or chloroform because they are not necessary to determine compliance with requirements of this Order.

c. Monitoring Locations RSW-002

i. Receiving water monitoring frequencies and sample types for dissolved oxygen (weekly), pH (weekly), temperature (weekly), and turbidity (weekly) have been retained from Order R5-2007-0031-01.

ii. Order R5-2007-0031-01 required priority pollutant monitoring at Monitoring Location RSW-002. RPA procedures in the SIP require evaluation of upstream ambient receiving water concentrations outside the influence of the effluent. Since Monitoring Location RSW-002 is downstream of Discharge Point No. 001, priority pollutant monitoring at Monitoring Location RSW-002 is not necessary. Therefore priority pollutant monitoring at Monitoring Location RSW-002 is not retained in this Order.

iii. This Order does not retain receiving water monitoring requirements at Monitoring Location RSW-002 for ammonia, chloroform, electrical conductivity, and total dissolved solids because they are not necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of this Order.

2. Groundwater Monitoring – Not Applicable

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Land Discharge Monitoring – Not Applicable

2. Biosolids Monitoring – Not Applicable

Biosolids monitoring requirements for the Facility are included in WDR Order 98-110. Therefore, this Order does not include biosolids monitoring requirements.

3. Municipal Water Supply Monitoring

Water supply monitoring is required to evaluate the source of constituents in the wastewater. This Order requires annual water supply monitoring for electrical conductivity, standard minerals, and total dissolved solids.

4. UV Disinfection System Monitoring

UV system specifications and monitoring and reporting is required to ensure that adequate UV dosage is applied to the wastewater to inactivate pathogens in the wastewater. UV Disinfection system monitoring is imposed pursuant to requirements established by DPH and the National Water Research Institute (NWRI) and American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AWWARF) "*Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse"*.

5. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study

An effluent and receiving water monitoring study is required to ensure adequate information is available for the next permit renewal. Four times during the third or

fourth discharge season following the effective date of the Order, the Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 and the receiving water at Monitoring Location RSW-001 for all priority pollutants and other constituents of concern as described in Attachment I. The monitoring is required regardless of a discharge occurring to Angels Creek.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR 122.42.

40 CFR 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. 40 CFR 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. Whole Effluent Toxicity. This Order requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity through a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). This Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity limitation, a new acute toxicity limitation, and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE. Additionally, if a numeric chronic toxicity water quality objective is adopted by the State Water Board, this Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity limitation based on that objective. Additionally, if results of the chronic toxicity monitoring trigger study demonstrate the Discharger can meet a more stringent chronic toxicity trigger, this Order may be reopened to include a revised numeric chronic toxicity monitoring trigger.

b. Water Effects Ratio (WER) and Metal Translators. A default WER of 1.0 has been used in this Order for calculating criteria for applicable priority and non-priority pollutant inorganic constituents. In addition, default dissolved-to-total metal translators have been used to convert water quality objectives from dissolved to total recoverable when developing criteria for select metals. If the Discharger performs studies to determine site-specific WERs and/or site-specific

dissolved-to-total metal translators, this Order may be reopened to modify the effluent limitations for the applicable inorganic constituents.

c. **Aluminum Study.** This Order requires the Discharger to complete a study to measure aluminum concentrations in the effluent and collect receiving water pH and hardness data to determine the applicable water quality criterion for aluminum. The study shall be completed and submitted to the Central Valley Water Board as specified in section VI.C.2.c of this Order. This reopener allows the Central Valley Water Board to reopen this Order to establish effluent limitations for aluminum if it is determined that aluminum has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective.

d. **Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Operating Specifications.** The UV specifications in this Order are based on National Water Research Institute (NWRI) guidelines. If the Discharger conducts a site-specific UV Engineering study that identifies site-specific UV operating specifications that will achieve the virus inactivation equivalent to Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water, this Order may be reopened to modify the UV specifications.

2. **Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

a. **Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements.** The Basin Plan contains a narrative toxicity objective that states, *"All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life."* (Basin Plan at page III-8.00). Adequate WET data is not available to determine if the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order requires chronic WET monitoring for demonstration of compliance with the narrative toxicity objective. In addition to WET monitoring, this provision requires the Discharger to submit to the Central Valley Water Board an Initial Investigative TRE Workplan for approval by the Executive Officer, to ensure the Discharger has a plan to immediately move forward with the initial tiers of a TRE, in the event effluent toxicity is encountered in the future. The provision also includes a numeric toxicity monitoring trigger, requirements for accelerated monitoring, and requirements for TRE initiation if toxicity is demonstrated.

Monitoring Trigger. A numeric toxicity monitoring trigger of **> 16** TUc (where TUc = 100/NOEC) is applied in the provision, because this Order allows dilution for the chronic condition. Therefore, a TRE is triggered when the effluent exhibits toxicity at 3.125% effluent. In addition, this Order requires the Discharger to perform a study to determine the presence of chronic toxicity in the effluent using a full dilution series, as required in section VI.C.2.b of the Order and section V.B of Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).

Accelerated Monitoring. The provision requires accelerated WET testing when a regular WET test result exceeds the monitoring trigger. The purpose of accelerated monitoring is to determine, in an expedient manner, whether there is toxicity before requiring the implementation of a TRE. Due to possible seasonality of the toxicity, the accelerated monitoring should be performed in a timely manner, preferably taking no more than 2 to 3 months to complete.

The provision requires accelerated monitoring consisting of four chronic toxicity tests in a six-week period (i.e., one test every two weeks) using the species that exhibited toxicity. Guidance regarding accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation is provided in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control,* EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991 (TSD). The TSD at page 118 states, "*EPA recommends if toxicity is repeatedly or periodically present at levels above effluent limits more than 20 percent of the time, a TRE should be required.*" Therefore, four accelerated monitoring tests are required in this provision. If no toxicity is demonstrated in the four accelerated tests, then it demonstrates that toxicity is not present at levels above the monitoring trigger more than 20 percent of the time (only 1 of 5 tests are toxic, including the initial test). However, notwithstanding the accelerated monitoring results, if there is adequate evidence of effluent toxicity (e.g., toxicity present exceeding the monitoring trigger more than 20 percent of the time), the Executive Officer may require that the Discharger initiate a TRE.

See the WET Accelerated Monitoring Flow Chart (Figure F-1), below, for further clarification of the accelerated monitoring requirements and for the decision points for determining the need for TRE initiation.

TRE Guidance. The Discharger is required to prepare a TRE Workplan in accordance with USEPA guidance. Numerous guidance documents are available, as identified below:

- Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/833-B-99/002, August 1999.

- Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs), EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989.

- Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition, EPA 600/6-91/003, February 1991.

- Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/005F, May 1992.

- Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity, Second Edition, EPA/600/R-92/080, September 1993.

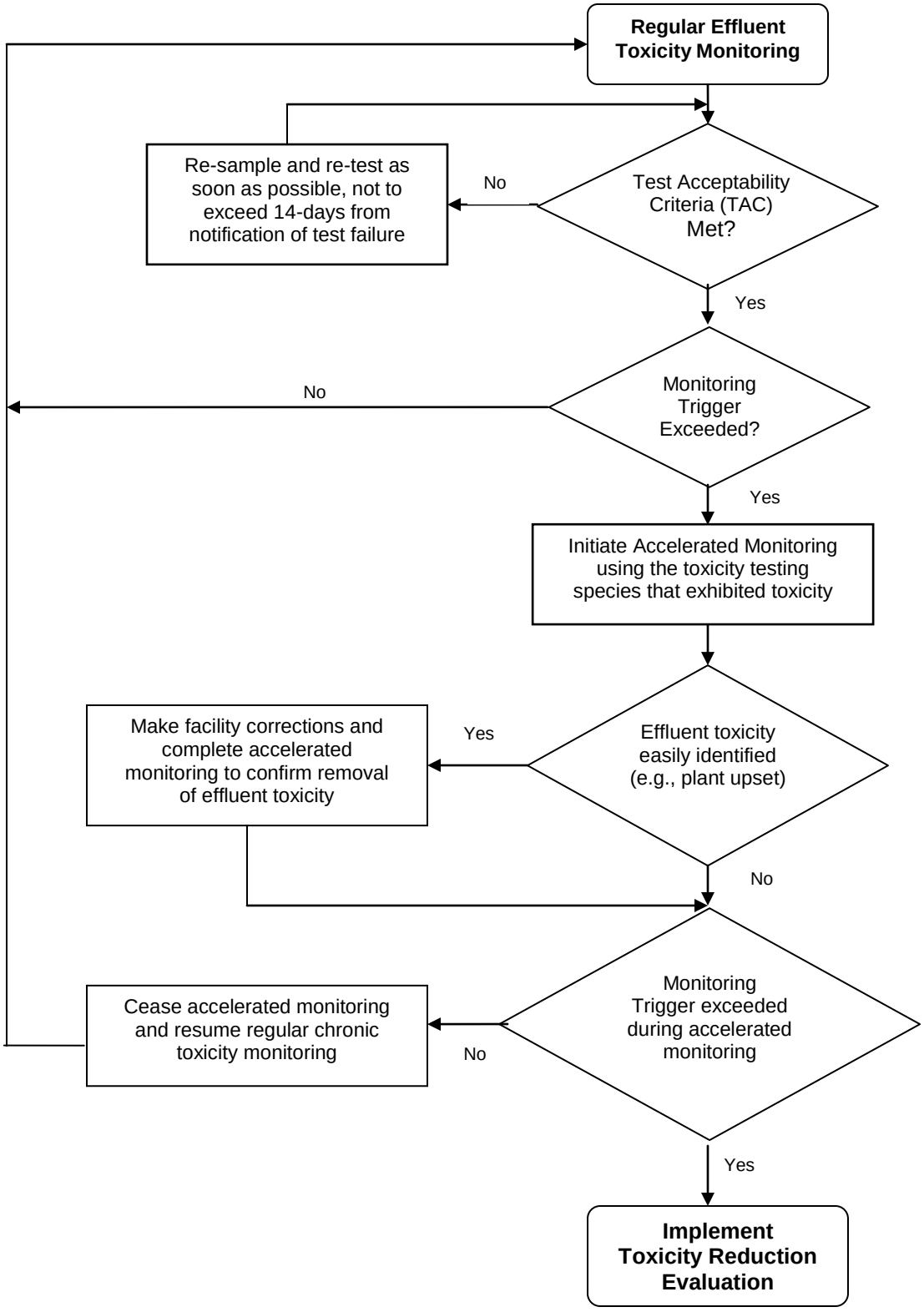
- Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity, Second Edition, EPA 600/R-92/081, September 1993.

- Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA-821-R-02-012, October 2002.

- Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA-821-R-02-013, October 2002.

- Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991.

Figure F-1
WET Accelerated Monitoring Flow Chart



b. Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Trigger Study. In addition to the annual chronic toxicity testing required when discharging to Angels Creek, this Order requires the Discharger to perform additional chronic toxicity monitoring using a full dilution series to determine if a more stringent chronic toxicity trigger is appropriate. The Discharger shall follow the same chronic toxicity testing requirements as discussed in section V.B in Attachment E, however accelerated monitoring is not required in the event of an exceedance of the numeric monitoring trigger of 16 TUc for testing conducted while discharges to Angels Creek are not occurring. Based on the study results, the Central Valley Water Board may reopen the Order, as necessary, to revise the numeric monitoring trigger.

c. Aluminum Study. Effluent monitoring data is not available to determine if the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives for aluminum. Therefore, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct a study to determine the presence of aluminum in the effluent. The study shall also evaluate pH and hardness in the receiving water to determine the appropriate water quality criterion. Once complete, the Central Valley Water Board will evaluate reasonable potential for aluminum, and may reopen the permit, as necessary, to establish effluent limitations for aluminum. The study shall be completed and submitted to the Central Valley Water Board in accordance with the schedule in Section VI.C.2.c of this Order.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Salinity and Chemical Additives Evaluation and Minimization Plan. An Evaluation and Minimization Plan for salinity is required in this Order to ensure adequate measures are developed and implemented by the Discharger to reduce the discharge of salinity to Angels Creek.

The Discharger currently adds a hydrated lime slurry (i.e., calcium hydroxide) to the treatment system to control alkalinity to aid the nitrification and denitrification process. The Central Valley Water Board generally discourages the addition of chemicals when unnecessary for treatment, because it increases the potential for hardness and salinity to be discharged to the receiving water. Therefore, the Plan shall include an evaluation that identifies and quantifies chemical additives necessary for the proper operation and treatment of the Facility (e.g., calcium hydroxide for alkalinity control, polymer addition for filter performance, etc.). The Plan shall evaluate and implement feasible methods for reducing the amount of chemical additives that increase the salinity and other constituent concentrations or levels in of the discharge, while still providing adequate treatment.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

a. Treatment Plant Operating Requirements. In order to protect public health and receiving waters from overflow of treated or partially treated wastewater, this

provision requires precluding public contact with wastewater, in and around the outfall, by construction of fences, signs, and other acceptable alternatives.

b. UV Disinfection System Operating Specifications. UV disinfection system specifications and monitoring and reporting requirements are required to ensure that adequate UV dosage is applied to the wastewater to inactivate pathogens (e.g., viruses) in the wastewater. UV dosage is dependent on several factors such as UV transmittance, UV power setting, wastewater turbidity, and wastewater flow through the UV disinfection system. Monitoring and reporting of these parameters is necessary to determine compliance with minimum dosage requirements established by the DPH and the NWRI and AWWARF's "*Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse*" first published in December 2000 revised as a Second Edition dated May 2003. In addition, a memorandum dated 1 November 2004 issued by DPH to Central Valley Water Board executive officers recommended that provisions be included in permits to water recycling treatment plants employing UV disinfection requiring dischargers to establish fixed cleaning frequency of quartz sleeves as well as include provisions that specify minimum delivered UV dose that must be maintained (as recommended by the NWRI/AWWARF UV Disinfection Guidelines).

This Order includes an operating specification for a minimum hourly average UV dose of 100 mJ/cm^2, which is recommended by the NWRI Guidelines for UV disinfection following granular media filtration to achieve the virus inactivation equivalent to Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water. A minimum hourly average UV transmittance of 55%, per the NWRI Guidelines, and operating specifications to require proper maintenance of the lamp sleeves are also required. If the Discharger conducts a site-specific UV Engineering study that identifies site-specific UV operating specifications that will achieve the virus inactivation equivalent to Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water, this Order may be reopened to modify the UV operating specifications, in accordance with Reopener Provision VI.C.1.f.

Turbidity has a major advantage for monitoring filter performance, allowing immediate detection of filter failure and rapid corrective action. The operational specification requires that turbidity prior to disinfection shall not exceed 2 NTU as a daily average; 5 NTU, more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and an instantaneous maximum of 10 NTU.

Minimum UV dosage and turbidity specifications are included as operating criteria in section VI.C.4.b of this Order and section IX.C of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) to ensure that adequate disinfection of wastewater is achieved.

c. Consistent with Order R5-2007-0031-01, this order requires that discharges to Angels Creek be oxidized, coagulated, filtered, and adequately disinfected pursuant to the DPH reclamation criteria, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3 (Title 22), or equivalent.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Collection System. The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ (General Order) on 2 May 2006. The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions.

Furthermore, the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Inasmuch that the Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions are applicable as specified in Provisions, section VI.C.5. For instance, the 24-hour reporting requirements in this Order are not included in the General Order. The Discharger must comply with both the General Order and this Order. The Discharger and public agencies that are discharging wastewater into the Facility were required to obtain enrollment for regulation under the General Order by 1 December 2006.

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Central Valley Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Central Valley Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Central Valley Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Central Valley Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the posting of a Notice of Public Hearing at the Facility, via an email sent to interested parties, and through posting on the Central Valley Water Board's internet website.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Central Valley Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Central Valley Water Board, written comments must be received at the Central Valley Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on **6 August 2012.**

C. Public Hearing

The Central Valley Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: 3/4/5 October 2012
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Location: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region
11020 Sun Center Dr., Suite #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Central Valley Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Central Valley Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be received by the State Water Board within 30 days of the Central Valley Water Board's action, and must be submitted to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Valley Water Board by calling (916) 464-3291.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Central Valley Water Board, reference this Facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Dania Jimmerson at (916) 464-4742.

ATTACHMENT G – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS FOR CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN

Constituent	Units	MEC	B	C	CMC	CCC	Water & Org	Org. Only	Basin Plan	MCL	Reasonable Potential
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	4.9	<0.5	3.18	5.62[1]	3.18[2]	--	--	--	--	Yes
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.32	<0.01	0.031	--	--	0.031	1.4	--	--	Yes
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.2	1.7	7.1[3]/2.0[4]	11.2[3]/2.5[4]	7.1[3]/2.0[4]	1,300	--	--	1,000	No
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	<0.37	<0.37	0.56	--	--	0.56	46	-	--	No
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	420	108	700[5]	--	--	--	--	--	900	No
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	<0.5	0.68	1.9[3]/0.31[4]	48[3]/7.9[4]	1.9[3]/0.31[4]	--	--	--	15	No
Nitrate plus Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	5.0	NA	10	--	--	--	--	--	10	Yes
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	0.096	NA	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	No
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	41	4.4	98[3]/25[4]	98[3]/25[4]	98[3]/25[4]	--	--	--	5,000	No

General Note: All inorganic concentrations are given as a total recoverable.
MEC = Maximum Effluent Concentration
B = Maximum Receiving Water Concentration or lowest detection level, if non-detect
C = Criterion used for Reasonable Potential Analysis
CMC = Criterion Maximum Concentration (CTR or NTR)
CCC = Criterion Continuous Concentration (CTR or NTR)
Water & Org = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Water & Organisms (CTR or NTR)
Org. Only = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Organisms Only (CTR or NTR)
Basin Plan = Numeric Site-specific Basin Plan Water Quality Objective
MCL = Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Level
NA = Not Available
ND = Non-detect

Footnotes:
(1) USEPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria, Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 1-hour Average.
(2) USEPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria, Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 30-day Average.
(3) Criterion to be compared to the maximum effluent concentration.
(4) Criterion to be compared to the maximum upstream receiving water concentration.
(5) Water Quality for Agriculture.

ATTACHMENT H – CALCULATION OF WQBELS

Parameter	Units	Most Stringent Criteria			Dilution Factors			HH Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations											Final Effluent Limitations	
		HH	CMC	CCC	HH	CMC	CCC	ECA_{HH} = $AMEL_{HH}$	AMEL/MDEL $Multiplier_{HH}$	$MDEL_{HH}$	ECA_{actue}	ECA $Multiplier_{acute}$	LTA_{acute}	$ECA_{chronic}$	ECA $Multiplier_{chronic}$	$LTA_{chronic}$	Lowest LTA	AMEL $Multiplier_{95}$	$AMEL_{AL}$	MDEL $Multiplier_{99}$	$MDEL_{AL}$	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	--	5.62	3.49	--	1.25	0	--	--	--	12.5	0.16	2.06	3.49	0.60	2.09	2.06	2.21	4.5	6.08	13	4.5	13
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	0.031	--	--	18	--	--	0.41	2.01	0.82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.41	0.82

ATTACHMENT I – EFFLUENT AND RECEIVING WATER CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

I. Background. Sections 2.4.1 through 2.4.4 of the SIP provide minimum standards for analyses and reporting. (Copies of the SIP may be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board, or downloaded from http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/iswp/index.html). To implement the SIP, effluent and receiving water data are needed for all priority pollutants. Effluent and receiving water pH and hardness are required to evaluate the toxicity of certain priority pollutants (such as heavy metals) where the toxicity of the constituents varies with pH and/or hardness. Section 3 of the SIP prescribes mandatory monitoring of dioxin congeners. In addition to specific requirements of the SIP, the Central Valley Water Board is requiring the following monitoring:

A. Drinking water constituents. Constituents for which drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) have been prescribed in the California Code of Regulation are included in the *Water Quality Control Plan, Fourth Edition, for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan defines virtually all surface waters within the Central Valley Region as having existing or potential beneficial uses for municipal and domestic supply. The Basin Plan further requires that, at a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the MCLs contained in the California Code of Regulations.

B. Effluent and receiving water temperature. This is both a concern for application of certain temperature-sensitive constituents, such as fluoride, and for compliance with the Basin Plan's thermal discharge requirements.

C. Effluent and receiving water hardness and pH. These are necessary because several of the CTR constituents are hardness and pH dependent.

II. Monitoring Requirements.

A. Monitoring. The Discharger shall monitor for priority pollutants four times during the discharge season (15 November through 15 May) during the third or fourth year after the effective date of the Order. Samples shall be collected from the effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 and upstream receiving water at Monitoring Location RSW-001 and analyzed for the constituents listed in Table I-1. Monitoring is required regardless of a discharge occurring to Angels Creek. The results of such monitoring shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board, in the SMR following the final sampling event. Each individual monitoring event shall provide representative sample results for the effluent and upstream receiving water.

B. Concurrent Sampling. Effluent and receiving water sampling shall be performed at approximately the same time, on the same date.

C. Sample type. All effluent samples shall be taken as 24-hour flow proportioned composite samples. All receiving water samples shall be taken as grab samples.

Table I-1. Priority Pollutants and Other Constituents of Concern

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Criterion Quantitation Limit µg/L or noted	Suggested Test Methods
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	0.5	EPA 8260B
30	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	0.5	EPA 8260B
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	0.5	EPA 8260B
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	0.5	EPA 8260B
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	0.5	EPA 8260B
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	0.5	EPA 8260B
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	0.5	EPA 8260B
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	0.5	EPA 8260B
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	0.5	EPA 8260B
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	0.5	EPA 8260B
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	0.5	EPA 8260B
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	0.5	EPA 8260B
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	0.5	EPA 8260B
17	Acrolein	107028	2	EPA 8260B
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	2	EPA 8260B
19	Benzene	71432	0.5	EPA 8260B
20	Bromoform	75252	0.5	EPA 8260B
34	Bromomethane	74839	1	EPA 8260B
21	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	0.5	EPA 8260B
22	Chlorobenzene (mono chlorobenzene)	108907	0.5	EPA 8260B
24	Chloroethane	75003	0.5	EPA 8260B
25	2- Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110758	1	EPA 8260B
26	Chloroform	67663	0.5	EPA 8260B
35	Chloromethane	74873	0.5	EPA 8260B
23	Dibromochloromethane	124481	0.5	EPA 8260B
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	0.5	EPA 8260B
36	Dichloromethane	75092	0.5	EPA 8260B
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	0.5	EPA 8260B
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	1	EPA 8260B
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	1	EPA 8260B
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	1	EPA 8260B
94	Naphthalene	91203	10	EPA 8260B
38	Tetrachloroethene	127184	0.5	EPA 8260B
39	Toluene	108883	0.5	EPA 8260B

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Criterion Quantitation Limit µg/L or noted	Suggested Test Methods
40	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156605	0.5	EPA 8260B
43	Trichloroethene	79016	0.5	EPA 8260B
44	Vinyl chloride	75014	0.5	EPA 8260B
	Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634044	0.5	EPA 8260B
	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	5	EPA 8260B
	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	10	EPA 8260B
	Styrene	100425	0.5	EPA 8260B
	Xylenes	1330207	0.5	EPA 8260B
60	1,2-Benzanthracene	56553	5	EPA 8270C
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	1	EPA 8270C
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	2	EPA 8270C
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	1	EPA 8270C
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	2	EPA 8270C
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	5	EPA 8270C
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	5	EPA 8270C
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	10	EPA 8270C
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	5	EPA 8270C
50	2-Nitrophenol	25154557	10	EPA 8270C
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	10	EPA 8270C
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	5	EPA 8270C
62	3,4-Benzofluoranthene	205992	10	EPA 8270C
52	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	59507	5	EPA 8270C
48	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534521	10	EPA 8270C
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	5	EPA 8270C
69	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	10	EPA 8270C
72	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	5	EPA 8270C
56	Acenaphthene	83329	1	EPA 8270C
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	10	EPA 8270C
58	Anthracene	120127	10	EPA 8270C
59	Benzidine	92875	5	EPA 8270C
61	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene)	50328	0.1	EPA 8270C
63	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191242	5	EPA 8270C
64	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	2	EPA 8270C
65	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	111911	5	EPA 8270C
66	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111444	1	EPA 8270C
67	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	39638329	10	EPA 8270C

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Criterion Quantitation Limit µg/L or noted	Suggested Test Methods
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate[1]	117817	3	EPA 8270C
70	Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687	10	EPA 8270C
73	Chrysene	218019	5	EPA 8270C
81	Di-n-butylphthalate	84742	10	EPA 8270C
84	Di-n-octylphthalate	117840	10	EPA 8270C
74	Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	53703	0.1	EPA 8270C
79	Diethyl phthalate	84662	2	EPA 8270C
80	Dimethyl phthalate	131113	2	EPA 8270C
86	Fluoranthene	206440	10	EPA 8270C
87	Fluorene	86737	10	EPA 8270C
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	1	EPA 8270C
92	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193395	0.05	EPA 8270C
93	Isophorone	78591	1	EPA 8270C
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	1	EPA 8270C
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	5	EPA 8270C
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	5	EPA 8270C
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	10	EPA 8270C
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	0.2	EPA 8270C
99	Phenanthrene	85018	5	EPA 8270C
54	Phenol	108952	1	EPA 8270C
100	Pyrene	129000	10	EPA 8270C
1	Antimony	7440360	5	EPA 6020/200.8
2	Arsenic	7440382	0.01	EPA 1632
15	Asbestos	1332214	0.2 MFL >10um	EPA/600/R-93/116(PCM)
	Barium	7440393	100	EPA 6020/200.8
3	Beryllium	7440417	1	EPA 6020/200.8
4	Cadmium	7440439	0.25	EPA 1638/200.8
5a	Chromium (total)	7440473	2	EPA 6020/200.8
5b	Chromium (VI)	18540299	0.5	EPA 7199/1636
6	Copper	7440508	0.5	EPA 6020/200.8
14	Cyanide	57125	5	EPA 9012A
	Fluoride	7782414	0.1	EPA 300
	Iron	7439896	100	EPA 6020/200.8
7	Lead	7439921	0.5	EPA 1638
8	Mercury	7439976	0.0002 (11)	EPA 1669/1631
	Manganese	7439965	20	EPA 6020/200.8

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Criterion Quantitation Limit µg/L or noted	Suggested Test Methods
	Molybdenum	7439987	1	EPA 6020/200.8
9	Nickel	7440020	5	EPA 6020/200.8
10	Selenium	7782492	5	EPA 6020/200.8
11	Silver	7440224	1	EPA 6020/200.8
12	Thallium	7440280	1	EPA 6020/200.8
	Tributyltin	688733	0.002	EV-024/025
13	Zinc	7440666	10	EPA 6020/200.8
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	0.02	EPA 8081A
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	0.01	EPA 8081A
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	0.01	EPA 8081A
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.02	EPA 8081A
103	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	319846	0.01	EPA 8081A
	Alachlor	15972608	1	EPA 8081A
102	Aldrin	309002	0.005	EPA 8081A
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.01	EPA 8081A
104	beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319857	0.005	EPA 8081A
107	Chlordane	57749	0.1	EPA 8081A
106	delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319868	0.005	EPA 8081A
111	Dieldrin	60571	0.01	EPA 8081A
114	Endosulfan sulfate	1031078	0.05	EPA 8081A
115	Endrin	72208	0.01	EPA 8081A
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	0.01	EPA 8081A
117	Heptachlor	76448	0.01	EPA 8081A
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.01	EPA 8081A
105	Lindane (gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	58899	0.019	EPA 8081A
119	PCB-1016	12674112	0.5	EPA 8082
120	PCB-1221	11104282	0.5	EPA 8082
121	PCB-1232	11141165	0.5	EPA 8082
122	PCB-1242	53469219	0.5	EPA 8082
123	PCB-1248	12672296	0.5	EPA 8082
124	PCB-1254	11097691	0.5	EPA 8082
125	PCB-1260	11096825	0.5	EPA 8082
126	Toxaphene	8001352	0.5	EPA 8081A
	Atrazine	1912249	1	EPA 8141A
	Bentazon	25057890	2	EPA 643/ 515.2

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Criterion Quantitation Limit µg/L or noted	Suggested Test Methods
	Carbofuran	1563662	5	EPA 8318
	2,4-D	94757	10	EPA 8151A
	Dalapon	75990	10	EPA 8151A
	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128	0.01	EPA 8260B
	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	103231	5	EPA 8270C
	Dinoseb	88857	2	EPA 8151A
	Diquat	85007	4	EPA 8340/ 549.1/HPLC
	Endothal	145733	45	EPA 548.1
	Ethylene Dibromide	106934	0.02	EPA 8260B/504
	Glyphosate	1071836	25	HPLC/EPA 547
	Methoxychlor	72435	10	EPA 8081A
	Molinate (Ordram)	2212671	2	EPA 634
	Oxamyl	23135220	20	EPA 8318/632
	Picloram	1918021	1	EPA 8151A
	Simazine (Princep)	122349	1	EPA 8141A
	Thiobencarb	28249776	1	HPLC/EPA 639
	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93765	1	EPA 8151A
	Diazinon	333415	0.25	EPA 8141A/GCMS
	Chlorpyrifos	2921882	1	EPA 8141A/GCMS
	Ammonia (as N)	7664417		EPA 350.1
	Chloride	16887006		EPA 300.0
	Flow			
	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)			EPA 130.2
	Foaming Agents (MBAS)			SM5540C
	Nitrate (as N)	14797558	2,000	EPA 300.0
	Nitrite (as N)	14797650	400	EPA 300.0
	pH		0.1	EPA 150.1
	Phosphorus, Total (as P)	7723140		EPA 365.3
	Specific conductance (EC)			EPA 120.1
	Sulfate		500	EPA 300.0
	Sulfide (as S)			EPA 376.2
	Sulfite (as SO_3)			SM4500-SO3
	Temperature			
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)			EPA 160.1

[1] Sampling and analysis of bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate shall be conducted using ultra-clean techniques that eliminate the possibility of sample contamination.

III. Additional Study Requirements

A. Laboratory Requirements. The laboratory analyzing the monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Health Services in accordance with the provisions of Water Code 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports (ELAP certified).

B. Criterion Quantitation Limit (CQL). The criterion quantitation limits will be equal to or lower than the minimum levels (MLs) in Appendix 4 of the SIP or the detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs) below the controlling water quality criterion concentrations summarized in Table I-1 of this Order. In cases where the controlling water quality criteria concentrations are below the detection limits of all approved analytical methods, the best available procedure will be utilized that meets the lowest of the MLs and DLR. Table I-1 contains suggested analytical procedures. The Discharger is not required to use these specific procedures as long as the procedure selected achieves the desired minimum detection level.

C. Method Detection Limit (MDL). The method detection limit for the laboratory shall be determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B (revised as of May 14, 1999).

D. Reporting Limit (RL). The reporting limit for the laboratory. This is the lowest quantifiable concentration that the laboratory can determine. Ideally, the RL should be equal to or lower than the CQL to meet the purposes of this monitoring.

E. Reporting Protocols. The results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample shall use the following reporting protocols:

1. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

2. Sample results less than the reported RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

3. For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may shortened to "Est. Conc.). The laboratory, if such information is available, may include numerical estimates of the data quantity for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ or – a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low and high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

4. Sample results that are less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected" or ND.

F. Data Format. The monitoring report shall contain the following information for each pollutant:

1. The name of the constituent.
2. Sampling location.
3. The date the sample was collected.
4. The time the sample was collected.
5. The date the sample was analyzed. For organic analyses, the extraction data will also be indicated to assure that hold times are not exceeded for prepared samples.
6. The analytical method utilized.
7. The measured or estimated concentration.
8. The required Criterion Quantitation Limit (CQL).
9. The laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B (revised as of May 14, 1999).
10. The laboratory's lowest reporting limit (RL).
11. Any additional comments